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TANJUG REPORTS ON DEADLOCK AT CSCE MEETING

LD302014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--Some 20 participants in today's debate at the preparatory meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference have made no progress in the search for settlements to controversial questions related to the organization of the main Madrid meeting.

Today's debate was marked essentially by bloc overtones. Primarily because of the obstinate attitudes of the two big powers, their relations, burdened with extreme distrust, are virtually pushing the Madrid meeting into a deadlock.

Despite their good-will, the nonaligned and neutral countries cannot, at this stage, prevent the bloc rivalry which is obstructing successful work of the meeting.

The three meetings so far between the U.S. and Soviet delegations have also failed to help. It has been learned however, that attempts are primarily being made by the two big powers to reach agreement through meetings outside the conference itself. This is causing dissatisfaction among many delegations as an agreement reached in this way would betray the spirit of Helsinki, based on the sovereignty and equality of all 35 participating states.

FOREIGN MINISTER NASE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU011312 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 80

["Albanian people and their government have been and are always in solidarity with and in support of the peoples who fight for liberation, freedom, national independence and social progress; Comrade Nesti Nase's speech, leader of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 1 October (ATA)--Yesterday, the leader of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, the minister of foreign affairs Nesti Nase, took the floor at the general debate which is taking place at this session. Follows the full text of his speech:

Mr. President:

First of all, allow me, on behalf of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to convey to you our greetings and wishes on your election to the high post of the president of this assembly.

At the same time, I would like to greet, in the name of the Albanian Government, the admission of the Republic of Zimbabwe as a member of the United Nations organisation and to formulate the best wishes for the progress and happiness of the friendly people of that country, who through bloodshed and sacrifices, won their freedom and national independence. We also greet the admission in the fold of the organisation of the free and independent state of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

The course of events during the period that has gone by since the last session of the General Assembly corroborates that military, economic and ideological aggression and expansion of the imperialist powers and the constant intensification of inhuman and neocolonialist oppression and exploitation of various peoples and countries have always been a component part of the hostile policy and strategy of imperialism in its fight against the peoples and the revolution. This dangerous expansionist and hegemonic activity by the imperialist superpowers and their military blocs has created a very grave and explosive situation in the world and has more than ever put the freedom and independence of the peoples, peace and international security at jeopardy.

The capitalist-revisionist world is in the grip of a grave economic, political, military, ideological and moral crisis. From within it is being corroded by very acute contradictions. Being unable to dominate with the old forms of exploitation and oppression, the international bourgeoisie is ever more overtly throwing to action the most reactionary forces and, in different countries, it is going towards fascism. The economic financial crisis is becoming even more acute and has assumed unprecedented proportions. Inflation, sky-rocketing price rises, the constant increase of unemployment, the grave energy crisis and other ruining phenomena of the kind bring into evidence the great proportions this crisis has assumed. They are interwoven with one another like an ever-growing giant avalanche sliding downwards which hits very gravely the broad working masses. The capitalist--revisionist bourgeoisie is striving to shift the heavy burden of this economic crisis onto the shoulders of the proletariat and the other peoples and countries, especially of Asia, Africa and Latin America, where it has undertaken a real crusade of neocolonialist expansion, plunder and exploitation.

As it clearly emerged also from the special session of the General Assembly on economic problems, the peoples and the developing countries in various regions of the world are more and more experiencing the grave consequences of this unrestrained economic aggression.

Through their socalled aids and credits, through their socalled technical cooperation, through the existing neocolonialist exploiting system of unequal exchanges and discrimination against in the economic and trade relations, the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, are striving to intensify the plunder and exploitation of these peoples and countries, to hinder their efforts to put their natural assets and resources under their control and national sovereignty, to bar the struggle they are waging for the consolidation of their economic and political independence, for their free and independent development.

Just as in the past, the Albanian people and their government express their full solidarity with the struggle and efforts being made by the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America to radically change the uneven proportions in the economic-trade relations in the world, to put an end to the neocolonialist plunder and exploitation by the imperialist powers, to independently forge ahead on their road of all-round development and progress.

The fierce rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, without excluding also social-imperialist China and the other imperialist powers, their deals and combinations to monopolize the markets, to preserve and extend their respective zones of influence, to elbow one another from those areas where their presence and influence have been shaken, have recorded an intensification and aggravation in new, still greater proportions. Such are the overt threats and preparations by the USA for interference in Iran, the further intensification of the aggressive policy and activity by the social-imperialist Soviet Union and its expansion towards the oil-bearing areas and nearby sea-routes. One of the most concrete and overt steps of this hegemonic policy was the fascist aggression by the Soviet social-imperialists against Afghanistan and the military occupation of that sovereign country.

At the same time we notice a new escalation of the political, diplomatic and military activity by the USA and the other imperialist powers in the Middle East and its nearby areas, where a very tense situation and psychosis of war has been created. This finds its expression in the unprecedented increase of the military build-up, navies and armaments by the superpowers, the socalled rapid reaction force near the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, in the intensification of blackmail, threats pressure and blockade against Iran. At the same time, both the USA and the Soviet Union have increased their diplomatic efforts and pressure to procure air and naval bases in various countries of that region and to consolidate their presence and influence in these countries. In this fight and fierce rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers for zones of influence, the USA has set in motion for its own interests, the new aggressive alliance it has created with Chinese social-imperialism and the other reactionary forces of the Asian continent. Hence, a very dangerous and explosive situation has been created in that continent and, in particular, in the region of Indo-China.

In Europe, too, we witness an ever greater gathering of the turbulent elements of threats and danger for war. The two imperialist superpowers have increased a great deal the armaments race, have increased the striking power of their aggressive blocs, NATO and the Warsaw treaty. In the member countries of which ther have been stationed today in a state of permanent military alert 3 to 4 times more military forces than there were in these countries on the eve of the Second World War.

The new plans for the increase of the military budgets and the deployment of the most sophisticated U.S. nuclear weapons in the NATO member countries, the development of the new Soviet nuclear weapons and modern military aviation, the concentration of navies, military bases, ammunition depots, tanks and missile units and "rapid reaction force" near the possible zones of military confrontation, where the expansionist aims of the of the two superpowers lie, all of these are but some of the factors which directly influence in the aggravation of the situation in Europe and which have seriously endangered the freedom and independence of the European peoples.

One of the fundamental features of the present-day situation in the European Continent is the constant sharpening of contradictions and disagreements between the two superpowers and their partners in the respective alliances for a number of important economic and political questions. Therefore the USA and the Soviet Union are trying to soften and avoid the numerous disagreements and to neutralize the centrifugal tendencies existing in the fold of their alliances so as to strengthen their control and dictate on them and to force their allies to support their aggressive policy and activity in various zones of the world. The USA is seeking from the countries of Western Europe to solidarize themselves with and follow it in its aggressive activity. In its pressure and blockade against Iran, in the middle East, in its sanctions towards the Soviet Union due to the occupation of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union dictates orders to its allies to support the aggression in Afghanistan as well as its policy of "detente" with the West.

At the same time, the two superpowers have undertaken a series of endeavours and are resorting to every means to widen the division in the alliances of one another. Thus, while the Soviet social-imperialists are striving to exploit for their own interests the disagreements that have emerged between the USA and some countries of Western Europe, U.S. imperialism and its European allies are doing their utmost to weaken the links with and the dependence of the East European countries on the Soviet Union and to increase their influence on them. A clear example to this activity is also the active role the West played in the development of recent events in Poland, which are a consequence of the counter-revolutionary line approved by the 20th congress of the Soviet revisionist party, of the policy pursued by the Soviet Union towards its allies to maintain them under its domination and a typical expression of the ever greater rotteness of the revisionist world.

In the other regions of Europe, the USA is exerting pressure on some allied countries to accept its conditions about the agreements on the new military bases, surveillance stations and forces it wants to station in the territories of these countries, while the Soviets are dispatching new forces and armaments, are constructing airports and ammunition depots in the territories of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

Such a dangerous activity by the imperialist superpowers is also noticed in the Balkans today, where, in an attempt to intimidate and demoralize the Balkan peoples, parallel with blackmail and threat for aggression, they keep alive and strive to aggravate the disagreements and feuds among the Balkan peoples. At certain moments, the superpowers incite the the psychosis of war and make open threats for interference and aggression.

In its relations with the neighboring states, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as an indepedent and peace-loving state, has always pursued with consistency the policy of good neighbourliness. On this basis, it has taken and is taking concrete steps for the normal development, always in a positive way, of the bilateral relations in various fields of common interest. Just as we have stated also in the past, we want to reiterate that no evil will ever come to the neighbouring peoples from the territory of Albania. The Albanian Government holds the view that the interests of the Balkan peoples, peace and genuine security in that region require that the Balkan states should not allow themselves to be involved in the dangerous intrigues and combinations of the imperialist superpowers The Balkan peoples should be left free to live in peace and friendship with one another.

In order to justify their war preparations and the unrestrained armaments race, their efforts to create superiority on one another, recently the two imperialist superpowers have intensified still more their intimidating and befuddling fuss on the dangers deriving from the disequilibrium of forces and their confrontation. To this aim serve also the clamorous announcement of the new nuclear strategy elaborated by the "hawks" of the U.S. administration and the threatening statements made by the Soviet social-imperialists about the measures they would take to counter-balance this new development in the Soviet-U.S. rivalry. Both the two sides ceaselessly repeat to one another that they will tolerate no concession at all which brings about disequilibrium and, under this pretext, they increase their war budgets and proclaim plans and projects for the production of new nuclear weapons and their launching pads, thus, exerting a great pressure and blackmail on various peoples and countries. They try to impose their opinion on them that in order to preserve the equlibrium between the USA and the Soviet Union, to avoid a direct U.S.-Soviet confrontation, the sovereign states must make concessions to them, to submit to their dictate, control and domination.

In his work "Eurocommunism is Anticommunism" the leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "The thesis about the balance between big powers as a factor or means for the preservation of peace is an old imperialist slogan with which the world, and Europe especially, are very well acquainted. It has always been used to justify the hegemonic policy of big imperialist powers and the right which they give themselves to interfere in the internal affairs of others and dominate them".

The superpowers seek to solve any difficulty they have in their relations to the detriment of the peoples. They fail to harmonize at any moment their rivalry and cooperation and they exploit any disequilibrium to intimidate the peoples, to disarm them psychologically, so as to have it easier to attack and occupy them militarity. In this context, in various countries and zones, they create grave and complicated situations, crises, tensions and hotbeds of conflicts, undertake aggressions and local wars, thus gravely jeopardizing the sovereignty, freedom and independence of the peoples, general peace and security.

Apart from all this open aggressive activity, apart from the plots and backstages they are daily hatching up against the peoples, and while they for themselves are augmenting their military budgets, are increasing and perfecting their armaments, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists are unscrupulously threatening and occupying other territories and countries, are talking and making a great fuss about disarmament and the "lowering of tension", are proposing new conferences about the "military disarmament", etc. while menacing the Iranian people and the other peoples of the world with aggression.

The USA is talking about its alleged good will for the solution of the Middle East problem. On its part, the Soviet Union is making every effort to cover up the new aggression against Afghanistan with its worry about "detente", with its "swears" for the attainment of European security at the Madrid conference, till it will rush against another Afghanistan.

But, whatever the efforts of their ideologists and politicians to camouflage themselves with pacifist slogans and various conferences for demagogical purposes, the two imperialist superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union have been and remain the greatest enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples, the sovereign and freedom-loving states, peace and international security. Life has confirmed that at certain situations, when their interests are at stake, the two imperialist superpowers, irrespective of the fierce struggle and rivalry going on between them for hegemony and domination in the world, find common points when the question is to fight against the peoples and the revolution. They do their utmost to suppress every people's resistance every effort of the freedom-loving and sovereign countries against neocolonialist control, dictate, domination and oppression. But, despite the great economic and military potential the superpowers have put at the services of their policy for domination and hegemony in the world, despite their threats and blackmail, aggressions and fraudulent plots, despite the incalculable arsenal of their agents, spies and supporters, they are not in a position to obstruct the course of events, to find stability in their fight to establish their hegemony on the peoples.

The united force of the enemies of the peoples is powerful and great, but the strength of the peoples is colossal. The development of events fully corroborates this undeniable reality. The year that passed by since the 34th session of the General Assembly testifies to the fact that the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples in various regions of the world engaged themselves still more in revolutionary and national-liberation struggles against oppression and domination, against the aggression and interference by the imperialist superpowers, against the violence and exploitation by the forces of local reaction. An evidence to this are the victories of the valiant Iranian people and their determination to carry always forward the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, t[illegible] resolute struggle of the Afghan people against the Soviet social-imperialist aggressors, the resistance and the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples against imperialist-Zionist aggression, the great victory of the Zimbabwe people, the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Azania and the other African peoples against racism and neocolonialism, for national liberation. In many countries of Latin America, the proletariat and the other working masses have risen and are shedding their blood in the fierce clashes with the fascist juntas for genuine freedom and democracy, to get rid of double yoke of local financial oligarchy and feudals and monopoly capital of the USA.

Today we witness the great impetus the people's revolutionary revolt of the broad masses of the Moslem peoples has assumed in Iran, in the Arab countries and other Islamic countries. These peoples, who in the past had been left in darkness and great backwardness by the colonizers and oppressive regimes, but who have always preserved alive the militant spirit and traditions, the freedom-loving and progressive feelings, have risen against savage oppression and exploitation, against imperialist interference and aggression.

The powerful movement of the Moslem peoples, irrespective of the efforts being made by the the international bourgeoisie to denigrate them, calling it as a manifestation of the religious fanaticism, as a retrogressive movement, as well as the struggle and uprisings of these peoples, are rightfully evaluated by the progressive mankind, by the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples as an important contribution to the great anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples.

The popular anti-imperialist, anti-American and anti-feudal revolt of the Iranian people, their heroic resistance against the pressure and blockades by American imperialism against the intrigues and plots by the Soviet and Chinese social-imperialists as well as the present-day struggle of the Afghan people against the Soviet aggression constitute a positive example which inspires the peoples oppressed by and dependent on neocolonialism, to rise in struggle and put an end to the foreign yoke. At the same time, they constitute a powerful blow to world imperialism, a profound shaking of its economic basis and aims for hegemony and domination in the world.

Despite the intensification of the aggressive activity by the Israeli Zionists and the anti-Palestinian and anti-Arab plots by the superpowers, the struggle and the resistance of the Palestinian people and their Arab brothers against imperialist-Zionist enemies, are resolutely continuing in the region of the Middle East. At present, the imperialist superpowers, the USA, the Soviet Union and China, Israel and Arab reaction have spearheaded all their attempts and are resorting to every means to incite the disagreements and feuds among the Arab peoples and countries of the Middle East, in order to create more and more obstacles in the efforts they are making to unite their ranks and to mobilize their own forces and energies in their common struggle against the imperialist aggression and interference in that region.

The anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian Camp David plot is continuing to be carried out in practice. Now, American imperialism is doing its utmost to further deepen it, to introduce other Arab countries in its suffocating whirlwind and further tighten the noose round the Palestinian movement. Meanwhile, the USA has incited Israeli Zionism to intensify its acts of violence and terror against the broad Palestinian masses in the occupied territories and the overt activity of aggression and war against the neighboring Arab countries. Clear evidence of this are the constant aggressive acts against Lebanon and the fascist acts of genocide which are ever more forcefully being carried out against the Palestinians. The decision of the Israeli parliament to proclaim Jerusalem as an eternal capital of Israel is another arrogant act of it which clearly speaks of the consequences of the all-round aid and support it receives from American imperialism in its overt aggressive and annexationist policy and activity.

This new annexationist step taken by the Israeli Zionists has rightfully been condemned with force and determination by the Arab peoples and the entire international public opinion. It clearly reveals the plans and aims of Zionism for the perpetuation of the occupation of Arab territories, as a logical continuation of the old efforts for the creation of a "Great Israel". No doubt, it is also an inseparable part of the big Camp David plot, which has had and has only one aim: to preserve the occupation of the Arab territories, to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and to preserve and strengthen the presence and domination of the USA in the Middle East.

The Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples do not allow themselves to be deceived by the promises and swears of Washington about the efforts it will allegedly make after the presidential elections to bring peace and security to them.

Likewise they are not deceived even by the manoeuvres of the Soviet social imperialists, who under the disguise of the "ally" of the Arab peoples and countries, are striving to extend their influence in that zone.

The Albanian people and their government powerfully support the just and heroic struggle being waged by the Palestinian people for the restoration of their legitimate rights, the cause of the Arab peoples to liberate the occupied territories, to put an end to the Zionist-imperialist aggression, as well as to the interference and intrigues of the superpowers. We are convinced that this will be achieved only through the determined struggle, arms in hand, of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples, through their common efforts and militant unity among themselves and with the other peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples.

The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people have always powerfully condemned the aggressive and hegemonic policy and the interferences and plots of the imperialist superpowers, the USA, the Soviet Union and China in the region of Indochina, as a result of which the freedom-loving peoples of that region, particularly the Cambodian people, continue to be victims of numerous sufferings and privations. The situation in that region remains very grave and explosive. The threats by the social-imperialist China of teaching Vietnam a "second lesson" and all the political and diplomatic machinations of the imperialist superpowers in South-east Asia are fraught with grave consequences for the peace and security in that zone.

As always, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people support the right of each people of that zone to live free and independent, to solve for themselves their problems without any foreign interference, whoever he may be.

We also support the complete realisation of the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people for the independent reunification of their country and their struggle to put an end to the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and the local oppressive regime, tool of U.S. imperialism.

Albanian people and government powerfully support the just anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the African peoples, the revolutionaries and democratic patriots for freedom and national independence, for the guaranteeing of the independent political, economic and social development. At present, the peoples of Africa are fighting a fierce struggle against the neocolonialist powers, especially against the two superpowers, who are feverishly vying with one another for the exploitation of the great assets and raw materials of the African Continent, for the encirclement of their spheres of influence with military bases and armed forces.

Despite the efforts and refined methods of the imperialist powers to create ever more difficult situations for the African peoples and countries, to set them against one another, not to allow them to join their efforts for national independence and identity, the struggle of the peoples of that continent against colonialism, neocolonialism is constantly mounting and is scoring one success after another.

An important victory in this direction is the proclamation of the independence and the creation of the new and free state of Zimbabwe, direct result of the many years long struggle of the freedom-loving people of Zimbabwe, who through sacrifices and fighting arms in hand smashed the hated racist domination, the savage oppression and violence of genocide and apartheid.

This victory of the African people of Zimbabwe is another example and encouragement for the struggle being waged by their African brothers of Namibia and Azania against the racist regime of apartheid in South Africa and foreign neocolonialist oppression and exploitation.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has always pursued a just, principled and fully independent foreign policy which corresponds to the safeguard of the lofty interests of our socialist homeland as well as to the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples. The Albanian people and their government have always been in solidarity with and have resolutely supported the peoples who are fighting for liberation, freedom and national independence and social progress. They have fought and will fight for the exposure of the enemies of the peoples, of their policy and activity of aggression, oppression and exploitation everywhere in the world.

In its international relations, Socialist Albania has always been guided by the desire to live in peace and friendship with the other peoples and countries and, in conformity with this, it has conducted and conducts relations with an ever growing number of states. It has stood and stands for the extension of trade, cultural and other relations in the fields of mutual interest with various states, loyally adhering to the well known international norms that govern the relations among the sovereign states.

During this session too, the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will not fail to make its modest contribution to the discussion of the questions facing the General Assembly.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL ASKS WAR REPARATIONS OF WEST GERMANY

AU011300 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana, 1 October (ATA)--Today, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial entitled: "The Government of the German Federal Republic Must Pay Back the Reparations to Albania." Follows the full text of the editorial:

On September 26, a bloody fascist attempt was carried out in Munich of the German Federal Republic. A powerful bomb exploded at a "beer festival," causing many innocent victims, 12 killed and 211 wounded.

This grave provocation is a clear warning indicating that Nazism which was never routed from the West-German "democratic order" is again emerging on the scene. It is emerging in the same way as at the time of the grave 1930 crises when Hitler and the armed fascist gangs had become masters of the cafes, clubs and beer-shops of Bavaria. Today too, like at that time, Munich and Nuremberg have become the main nests of the Nazis and their armed organisations. One of the biggest is the "Hofmann group," which, as it follows from the preliminary data of German investigation bureau, is the executer of this ugly crime. Under the disguise of paratroops and sports training this and other groups have gathered round themselves hundreds of new Nazis, who, dressed in the uniform of former "SS", are trained for the future "attacks." All this activity is overtly carried out irrespective of the socalled constitutional and juridical "prohibitions."

All the signs show that Hitlerite fascism is being reactivated and is raising its head in the German Federal Republic and is trying to pave the road to itself through violence and terror to become master of the country. Just as yesterday, tomorrow too, it will stop before no crime and grave provocation to reach its aims. The attempt in Munich is a clear warning for the mass murders and destructions they will perpetrate if they will take the power.

New German Nazism, this offensive detachment of the reactionary bourgeoisie, is striking blows and causing victims at a time when the numerous wounds and miseries the old Nazism caused to the other peoples and countries during the World War Two, have not been healed yet. The world never forgets the misfortunes German Nazism has brought to mankind. We, Albanians, still preserve alive in our minds the inhuman barbarisms, the murders en masse and destruction caused by the Hitlerites. The Nazi hordes like plague went throughout Albania killing and massacring people, razing to the ground whole villages, burning and destroying everything: houses, bridges, electric power stations, various factories, exploding oil wells and mines, heavily damaging the live stock etc. They plundered our monetary gold and the other treasures. These were major damages for a tiny and economically underdeveloped country as our country was at that time. Despite this, while the other countries received reparations from Germany with regard to the damages suffered during the war, down to pensions for those who have worked under the Nazi occupation, the governments that have successively advented to power in Bonn, today too, after 35 years since the end of the war, have not paid these damages back to our people. Under various pretexts these governments have tried to neglect the obligation to pay back the war reparations to Albania.

This unjust and discriminating attitude is fully unjustifiable and unlawful. Nothing, neither the German laws, nor the internal situations, nor the stands of various economic, financial and political groups of the German Federal Republic maintain, nor any arbitrary international agreement and treaty can justify the German Government not to pay back the damage it owes to Albania. The more the time passes, the more this debt increases. Our people recognise no law, no international agreement which ignores and tramples under foot their legitimate rights, which deprives them of the possibility to carry these rights to effect. Furthermore, those who have issued laws and agreements of this kind, which allegedly "ban" the German Federal Republic to pay back the reparations, have made them after having fulfilled all their claims for reparations. On the other side, the Government of the German Federal Republic has been hindered by no one to pay back the reparations to other countries, both before and after the promulgation of the socalled laws, which allegedly hindered the paying back of reparations.

The injustice made to the Albanian people is condemnable and is in opposition with the most wellknown principles and norms of the international law, whatever the economic-financial or political groups which keep the country's reins. The Albanian Government, as it has done till now, will continue to officially require from the West-German Government, and only from it, the solution of the question of reparations as early as possible. If the West German Government will strive, through unjustifiable claims and various machinations, to postpone this question to the Greek Calends, Albania will not reconcile with this. Albania has the right to make the question of the reparations, belonging to it, a problem of the international specialized tribunes, organisms and institutions, in order not to allow that its legitimate rights be trampled under foot. The documentary material on the barbarisms and destructions of Hitlerites against our people are already ready.

The postponement for the solution of this problem and revival of Nazi activity in the German Federal Republic with all the dangers deriving from it makes us be ever more resolute and persistent in the realisation of our right, whereas the stubborness of the West German rulers will have unpleasant political consequences for their country.

TRADE DELEGATION LED BY NEDIN HOXHA BEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

AU011813 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left today for the Socialist Republic of Romania. The delegation is led by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha.

The delegation was bid farewell at the airport by Minister of Light and Food Industry Esma Ulqinaku, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sincjmeri and others. Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

LLESHI GREETS PRESIDENT OF GUINEA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011407 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Telegram from Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea]

[Text] The occasion of your national holiday gives me the pleasure to send you and the friendly people of Guinea, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself sincere greetings and best wishes for the flourishing and progress of your country. I express the conviction that the friendship between our two countries will continually strengthen for the good of all the people and for the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMEMORATION--Ex-partisans gathered on 14 September to commemorate the anniversary of the First National Liberation Conference of the Albanian people which was held on the 16 September 1942 in Peza. A meeting was organized in which thousands of Tirana workers, cooperativists, veterans, soldiers, youth and others participated. Present were also Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Myslim Peza, deputy president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Pilo Perister, alternate politburo member; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana district AWP committee; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; members of the AWP Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Assembly and other comrades. The meeting was opened by Ruhi Sheqi, secretary of the district's AWP committee. Comrade Fiqrete Shehu, Central Committee member, welcomed the participants on behalf of the party's Central Committee, The Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. She spoke on the heroism of the Albanian people. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 80 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA--By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Nesip Kaci is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Democratic and popular Republic of Algeria in place of Syrja Laze who is charged with another duty. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 30 Sep 80 AU]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIETS, CUBANS ON SPACE FLIGHT

Message to Brezhnev, Kosygin

AU011224 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Soviet counterparts on the occasion of the successful completion of the Soviet-Cuban space flight]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on our and the entire people's behalf, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as to the fraternal Soviet people and to you, personally, the most sincere congratulations on the successful conclusion of the new international space flight with the participation of Yuriy Romanenko, hero of the Soviet Union, pilot-cosmonaut and commander of the "Soyuz 38" space craft, and Arnaldo Tamajo Mendez, cosmonaut-explorer and citizen of the Republic of Cuba.

This flight was a new confirmation of the CPSU's and USSR's socialist internationalism. It was a brilliant manifestation of the strength of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba. This flight was a new step forward toward the implementation of the Intercosmos program of the socialist community countries. The international crew of the "Salyut-6" "Soyuz-37" and "Soyuz-38" space complex has accomplished remarkable scientific-research work which is contributing to the further development of space science, the benefit of mankind and its peaceful and happy future. The results achieved by the flight are opening inexhaustible opportunities for comprehensive cooperation and mutual aid among the fraternal socialist countries.

With all our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and through you all participants in the preparations of the seventh space flight with an international crew, we wish the Soviet communists and all Soviet people new successes in mastering space and in using it for the sake of peace and progress throughout the world.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Message to Castro

AU011217 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as on our own and the Bulgarian people's behalf, we convey to the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, to the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and to the fraternal Cuban people, as well as to you personally, the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of an historical event--the successful completion of the first international space flight with the participation of Arnaldo Tamajo Mendez, citizen of the Republic of Cuba.

In a year when the entire people of Cuba are preparing to worthily meet the second congress of the heroic Cuban Communist Party, the joint space flight of the cosmonaut-explorer Arnaldo Tamajo Mendez and the commander of the "Soyuz-38" space craft hero of the USSR and cosmonaut-pilot Yuriy Romanenko, is a new manifestation and confirmation of the indestructible friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union. It is an eloquent example of the strength of socialist internationalism and of the fraternal cooperation among countries belonging to the socialist community. This flight is a brilliant embodiment of the tremendous successes achieved by the working people on this island of freedom in building the new society under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party.

The of the scientific research activities carried out by the international crew of the space complex "Salyut-6", "Soyuz-37" and "Soyuz-38" represents a valuable contribution to the development of space science for the sake of peaceful cooperation among the peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and through you the fraternal Cuban people, even greater successes in the construction of socialism in your beautiful motherland and consolidating peace and security throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAVIA'S VLASKALIC VISIT

Meeting With Lukanov

AU302050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov has met Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee. Questions pertaining to Bulgarian-Yugoslav economic relations were discussed. It was established with satisfaction that these relations have recently been improving. During the talk also discussed were certain prospective forms of cooperation between the interested Bulgarian and Yugoslav economic organizations.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU011736 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received at the Boyana Residence Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and President of the League of Communists

the friendly conversation, issues linked with the development of relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were discussed. Views on certain topical issues of the international situation were also exchanged. Confidence was expressed that the present visit would contribute to the further development and deepening of the mutual cooperation between the BCP and the LCY as well as between the two socialist countries.

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Danilo Puric, Yugoslav ambassador to Bulgaria, also participated in the talks.

Burgas Okrug Visit

AU010809 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Burgas, 27 Sep (BTA)--Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has visited Burgas Okrug. He had talks with Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug party committee, who acquainted him with the socioeconomic development of Burgas Okrug, and with the tasks facing the Okrug party organization and the Okrug working people connected with the 12th BCP Congress. Comrade Tihomir Vlaskalic visited the Neftokhim economic enterprise, the Sunny summer resort and the old town of Nesebur.

Varna Okrug Tour

AU301132 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Varna, 25 Sep (BTA)--Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the League of Communists of Serbia central committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has arrived in Varna Okrug.

He met Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, who acquainted him with the socioeconomic development of the Okrug, the socialist achievements in the Okrug and the communists' work devoted to the 12th BCP Congress. Comrade Tihomir Vlaskalic visited the Devnya chemical combine and the Golden Sands and Albena summer resorts.

MLADENOV MEETS TANZANIAN, SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

AU012012 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister of Bulgaria, met the foreign minister of Tanzania, Mr Benjamin Mkapa.

At the ensuing talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two ministers considered certain problems of the international situation.

Stated was a profound identity of views and was underlined the necessity of complete liquidation of colonialism and racism, first of all through ensuring the independence of Namibia and liquidation of the apartheid in the South African Republic. Besides the problems of the African south, the two ministers discussed with great concern the grave situation in the area of the Indian Ocean, created as a consequence of the moves of the imperialist forces. They spoke in support of liquidation of the foreign military bases and military presence in that part of the world.

Unanimously was stressed the necessity of undertaking real measures to curb the arms race and to ensure disarmament, for the consolidation of the process of detente and cooperation in the world. Proceeding from this, the Tanzanian minister underlined the importance attached by his country to the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference participant-countries, on which will depend to a decisive the consolidation of peace and security in the world, said he. [as received]

Mr Petur Mladenov also met the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Syria, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The two ministers exchanged views on a wide range of the international questions. Special emphasis was laid on the necessity of settling the Middle East crisis as soon as possible and the complete removal of all the consequences of the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries. Mr Mladenov and Mr Khaddam reaffirmed the positions of their countries that the basic requirement of just and lasting settling of the crisis is the restoring of the irrevocable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state. They denounced the separatists deals struck behind the back of the Arab peoples and warned of the danger to peace in that part of the world and in the world in general posed by the moves of the imperialist and Zionist forces. The threat of the increasing imperialist military presence and interference in the areas round the Indian Ocean was stated with concern.

The meeting between Mr Mladenov and Mr Khaddam proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KUBADINSKI COMMENTS ON SOFIA WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT

AU011010 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the World People's Peace Parliament, at a 27 September plenary session of the Peace Parliament in Sofia on his receiving an award from Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman]

[Text] This award is particularly valuable because it is named after the first president of the WPC and one of the great builders of the world movement for peace, and also because this award symbolizes mankind's efforts to live and develop in understanding, which is actually a struggle for the life and happiness of present and future generations.

Allow me to express gratitude on behalf of the Bulgarian Preparatory Committee for the kind words with which you addressed not only the committee but also the entire Bulgarian public.

We want to believe that we have created the conditions for normal and regular work of the parliament and of its organs. During these days, the plenary sessions, forums, commissions, "roundtable" conferences and the working sections have become a many-voiced rostrum from which resounded the willpower of the people to live in peace and tranquility. The broad exchange of views and the deliberations on practical steps for further developing the struggle for peace gave the world parliament a widespread and lasting significance.

The Bulgarian Preparatory Committee expresses gratitude to you, the representatives of 134 countries and more than 100 international organizations, who have participated in this major event of the world peace-loving public.

I believe that everyone of you has sensed the cordial attitude of the capital of our socialist motherland, Sofia, which was declared a city of peace during the parliament's sessions, and also of the Bulgarian people toward you, the envoys of peace, as well as the general satisfaction with the parliament's successful work.

I am deeply convinced that the documents signed will be an efficient weapon in the hands of the peace-loving forces in their further struggle for peace, good neighborliness and cooperation as well as for resisting the reactionary and imperialistic circles which threaten mankind with a nuclear war.

We are glad and proud of the fact that the appeal to the people for peace and the charter of the World People's Peace Parliament were published in Sofia and dated September 1980.

The work of the World People's Peace Parliament is approaching its end. For almost a week the attention of the world peace-loving public has been focused on Sofia and this was very natural because the voice of reason, your voice, has resounded from here and it will be heard throughout the world. The new and powerful wave of peace which originated here will spread to all parts of our planet, Kubadinski said in conclusion.

The first step toward peace is to develop mutual acquaintanceship among people. Since ancient times Sofia has been a place where various cultures have met, as well as a center of international contact and cooperation. For 5 days, Sofia has accomplished a major mission between the East and West. As well as between the North and South, thus contributing to the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation among people in strengthening and safeguarding peace.

With their statements and proposals, regardless of political and religious convictions or vocational interests, the participants in the World People's Peace Parliament attracted the attention of the world public toward the most urgent question of the present time--to halt the arms race, liquidate the threat of a new world war, develop international relations along the path of detente and utilize manpower for peaceful purposes alone.

KUBADINSKI MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S SARLOS

AU301131 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the World People's Peace Parliament, yesterday received Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Hungarian PPF Council and MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, visiting Bulgaria in connection with the conference of peace-loving forces.

The two leaders of public organizations discussed the work of the World People's Peace Parliament and highly appraised its importance in safeguarding lasting peace on the planet. They also discussed questions related to expanding the cooperation between the two organizations of both countries.

Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Istvan Sarlos left the country yesterday. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski and Ambassador Jeno Sebestyen.

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV

AU302026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA. During the talks, Todorov was briefed on the basic problems facing CEMA at present. Questions linked with Bulgaria's participation in CEMA's activity were also discussed. Stanko Todorov noted the importance of CEMA for the speedy socioeconomic development of our country and stressed the desire of our party and state leadership to continue contributing to increasing the might of the socialist community.

PREMIER TODOROV MEETS WITH AFGHAN AGRICULTURAL MINISTER

AU301210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Fazel Rahim Momand, Afghan minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and chairman of the Afghan side of the Joint Bulgarian-Afghan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. During the cordial talks, satisfaction was expressed at the successful end of the first session of the Joint Bulgarian-Afghan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and also at the good prospects for further deepening multilateral relations between the two countries.

Fazel Rahim Momand conveyed special greetings and good wishes to Comrade Todor Zhivkov from Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He expressed gratitude for the support which Bulgaria has rendered and continues to render to the Afghan revolution and to the Afghan people's struggle against imperialist intervention, as well as for the stabilization of the Afghan national economy.

Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry, and (Mohamed Akbar Oria) Afghan charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

RADIO COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU011955 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 1 Oct (BTA)--A cooperation protocol was signed here today between the Bulgarian Radio and Radio Afghanistan for the 1981-1982 period. The document signed by the directors general, Mr Boyana Traykov and Mr (Abdul Latif Nazemi), provides for exchange of radio programmes marking important dates and events, which are of importance for the development of bilateral relations. Bulgaria will prepare programmes for the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, as well as some others featuring the establishment and role of the Fatherland Front, the development of Bulgarian agriculture, health care and education.

From the programmes made by Radio Afghanistan the Bulgarian listeners will learn more about the history and culture of that country, the revolutionary struggles of the Afghan people and their successes along the road to democracy.

The two sides will exchange information on topical problems, technical documentation and other printed matter on the problems of broadcasting.

LUKANOV MEETS WITH SWEDISH BUSINESSMEN VISITING PLOVDIV FAIR

AU301558 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received Mr (Staffan Burenstam Linder), minister of commerce of Sweden [as received], and a group of Swedish businessmen who are on visit here in connection with the International Plovdiv Fair.

A wide range of questions pertaining to the further expansion and deepening of bilateral economic relations were discussed.

BALEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VIENNA VISIT

AU010810 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Milko Balev, deputy chairman of the National Assembly Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs and BCP Central Committee secretary, which paid a visit to Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Parliament, returned home last night.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Ninko Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of the Austrian Embassy.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS KHASKOVO ON 2 OCTOBER

AU020937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] On 2 October Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Khaskovo Okrug. Accompanied by Ministers Georgi Pankov and Ivan Sakarev, and Stoyan Stoyanov, BCP Khaskovo Okrug Party Committee first secretary, Comrade Stanko Todorov visited the Dimitrovgrad chemical combine where he broke ground for the first stage of the fundamental expansion and reconstruction of the plant. Afterwards Comrade Todorov met with the combine's leadership and discussed plan implementation.

CPSL DAILY ACCUSES NEW POLISH TRADE UNIONS OF 'SABOTAGE'

AU011710 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 80 p 7

[Pavol Minarik article: "Activity of Class Adversaries; Who Would Like To Complicate the Development in Poland"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THERE IS PROBABLY NO READER WHO IS NOT FOLLOWING ATTENTIVELY THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY OF OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS, IN FRATERNAL POLAND. HARDLY ANY CONVERSATION OR LECTURE ON THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION GOES BY WITHOUT A QUESTION BEING ASKED WHY THE SITUATION IN POLAND HAS BECOME SO COMPLICATED LATELY THAT ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS WERE ABLE TO EXPLOIT SOME SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS TO LAUNCH ATTACKS AGAINST THE SOCIALIST ORDER IN THAT COUNTRY.

The answer to the question is not easy, even though it is, in essence, clear. It transpired that--as Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, said a few days ago at the celebrations of the day of Czechoslovak railroad employees--just as in our country at the end of the sixties, in Poland the rightwing is taking advantage of justified criticism to compromise socialism and the party of the workers class, to disturb the party's international bonds and to separate Poland from the family of socialist countries.

Thus the Polish press correctly points out that concurrently with a stabilization of the situation, the circles hostile to a socialist Poland are stepping up their activity, their inflammatory and subversive deeds. That activity is not confined to the sphere of hostile propaganda trying to sully People's Poland by stirring up sentiments aimed at its socialist system. There have also appeared unwelcome "protectors" of Polish sovereignty and workers' rights who interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish state. When we take a closer look at what is beneath the words "rights" and "freedoms," which these pseudo-friends of People's Poland use as a cloak, we find out what their real intentions are. While in their own countries they are--apart from retaining their own rule--concerned with almost nothing that has to do with the standing of the workers class, in the case of Poland they do not spare considerations on the "rights and position of the workers," on Poland's unique "path" and on "models of socialism" and call for "free trade unions" or pluralism. All this is done in the interest of a single goal: to compromise the foundations in the spirit of which Poland has been developing since World War II as well as the feasibility of solving the economic and social problems within the framework of the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic. THEY SUPPORT THESE "LONGINGS" BY MEANS OF ALL KINDS OF "FUNDS" THAT ARE BEING SET UP IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES.

A few days ago even the representative of capital and the military-industrial complex in the FRG, Franz-Josef Strauss, came up with the proposal to grant the Polish working people a "large sum of money." There is not the least doubt for what purposes this "friend" of the Polish people wants to donate about 1 million marks. The Polish daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote that Strauss is ready to donate the money, provided that the working people will come out against their state, against socialism. The paper points out that in reality Strauss is not more concerned about the well-being of the Polish people than those who at the time of the occupation were deporting hundreds of thousands of Poles for hard and exhausting work in the "Third Reich." His "1 million" offer is only a mean gesture, the objective of which is to humiliate Polish national pride.

Under these complicated conditions the PZPR AND THE GOVERNMENT ARE EXERTING GREAT EFFORTS TO SOLVE THE MAIN PROBLEMS, TO MAKE UP FOR THE DAMAGE, STRENGTHEN CONFIDENCE IN THE PARTY, STRENGTHEN THE STATE'S AUTHORITY AND RAISE THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COMMON CAUSE. Therefore, they are striving to achieve stability in the entire society, in the national economy and in each enterprise. In sharp contrast to that endeavor is the activity of the leaders of the so-called new and independent trade unions. Last week, for instance, one of them--Lech Walesa--was evasive at a press conference in Warsaw when answering a series of questions concerning the present economic situation and thus also the low labor productivity, the shortage of goods on the market and the threat of a growing inflation connected with it. His answers make evident and underestimation of a fundamental solution of the acute economic situation. In this context TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that AS FAR AS THE ACTIVITY OF THESE TRADE UNIONS IS CONCERNED, ON ONLY ONE PLANE--ON THE PLANE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CREATED VALUES--DOES THE PERCEPTION OF THEIR ROLE GIVE RISE TO DOUBTS. TRYBUNA LUDU warned: "To be able to distribute, we must have something to distribute. And that depends not only on those who manage the economy but also on the economy'a basic subject--the workers class. One cannot escape from the responsibility for this plane of the economy. The new trade unions are to be the comanagers of the country, area or enterprise. Or is it possible to apply in the economy such a division of labor that one sector will be worried about raising production while others, but primarily the 'new trade unions', will be calling 'give'?" However, Lech Walesa and those like him evidently perceive the mission of the "independent" trade unions in precisely this way. It is certainly not without interest that--in harmony with the attitude of the prompters from the West--they are raising ever new demands and thus escalating tension in the country. Yesterday the French AFP agency reported, for instance, that the leaders of the "new trade unions" decided to proclaim a 1-day [as published] "warning" strike for Friday, 3 October. This is nothing but blackmailing the government, which is gradually implementing the points of the joint agreement of Gdansk made at the end of August and beginning of September. However, the same cannot be said about L. Walesa and his patrons.

In a situation when Polish industry is entering the last quarter of the year with a Z40 billion production deficit and this year's difference between society's purchasing power and the offer of merchandise is estimated at Z50 billion, the decision of the "independent trade unions" to proclaim a "warning" strike amounts to sabotage; a sabotage of efforts to overcome accumulated problems and a distraction of attention from the fact the problems can be overcome only by one's own everyday work, by improving efficiency and thrift everywhere.

COMMUNISTS IN THE FRATERNAL POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC and the working people of that country can, as in the good moments of the past, now, when we follow with concern the complicated situation in their homeland and their struggle against difficulties, COUNT ON THE SOLIDARITY OF CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISTS, OUR PEOPLE AND OUR COUNTRY AS WELL AS ON THE SOLIDARITY OF OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES NORWAY VISIT

LD011234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, which is paying an official visit to Norway, will visit the town of Tromso today.

This town in northern Norway is an important administrative and economic center in the western coast of the North Sea. On the delegation's agenda are talks with the representatives of the region, as well as viewing the town and its surroundings.

BILAK HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING GREEK CP OFFICIAL

LD012244 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 1 Oct (CTK)--Discussions between Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, began here on Wednesday.

The representatives of the two fraternal countries exchanged in a cordial and comradely atmosphere opinions on the attitude of their parties to several topical internal political and international problems and discussed questions of further deepening of fraternal relations and cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party of Greece.

Also present were Michal Stefanak and Vladimir Janku, deputy heads of the International Policy Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and Yanna Tzikallinou, Theodoros Diadjis and Alekos Alavanos, members of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

HAVLIN RECEIVES VISITING DPRK PRESS DELEGATION

LD011800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the central daily of the Korean Workers' Party, NODONG SINMUN, which is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of RUDE PRAVO. In a friendly discussion its members exchanged experience on the implementation of the tasks connected with building socialism in Czechoslovakia and the DPRK. The meeting was attended by Otto Cmolik, head of a department at the CPCZ Central Committee, and the charge d'affaires of the Korean Embassy in Czechoslovakia.

DZUR SPEAKS AT ARMY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU011830 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Prague, (CTK)--With Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, participating, an all-army conference was held in Prague yesterday. It was devoted to further raising the Czechoslovak People's Army's [CSLA] educational role. The objective of the conference was to unite the efforts of commanders, political workers and party organizations so as to accomplish tasks and measures aimed at improving the quality of the education of CSLA members and the quality of their preparedness to fulfill patriotic and internationalist obligations in the defense of socialism. In the main report Lt Gen Antonin Brabec, chief of the CSLA Main Political Directorate, evaluated, among other things, the experiences acquired to date in implementing the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the army. He spoke at length on the tasks of the army's political-educational work in the next training year. At the close of the discussion Minister M. Dzur explained the present international political situation and the tasks in further deepening the CSLA's educational role.

SVAZARM SESSION ANNOUNCES LEADERSHIP CHANGE

AU011155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Report in the column "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] On Saturday [27 September], at its second session, the Central Committee of the CSSR Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM] dealt with the development of the material-technical base of that organization.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan there is Kcs990 million for the development of its material-technical base and other SVAZARM investment. The Central Committee released--for health reasons--Col Milos Kovarik from the post of deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR svazarm, and elected Col Karel Budil to that post.

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON 'SET OF MEASURES'

AU301605 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Bratislava, (CTK)--An ideological seminar on the tasks of communists in implementing the "set of measures to improve the planned management system of the national economy after 1980" was held in Bratislava yesterday, with more than 500 members of the aktiv of lecturers of the city party organization participating. The participants in the seminar also acquainted themselves with the orientation of ideological and political-educational work in the coming period. The aktiv was attended by G. Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee, and L. Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the government committee for issues concerning the planned management of the national economy. Comrade L. Ler underlined in his speech that the set of measures to improve the planned management system of the national economy in the 1980's is an open document and a clear challenge to thinking on how to implement it and how to constantly intensify its influence at individual workplaces.

HUSAK ATTENDS CPCZ COMMITTEE MEETING ON PARTY WORK

LD012326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] A conference of chief secretaries of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today under the chairmanship of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It was also attended by members and candidate members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee and by the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ. The conference dealt with topical questions of work by party organs and organizations, especially the tasks of the last months of the current year and of the beginning of next year. The conference focused on issues concerning the party's economic policy, preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan of economic and social development and on preparations for annual membership meetings and conferences prior to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR--Ridha Klibi, Tunisian ambassador to the CSSR, was received on 24 September in Prague by Jaroslav Knizka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, prior to the conclusion of the ambassador's mission in the CSSR. The two officials discussed mutual relations between the two states. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

NEW CUBAN CONSUL--Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, received on 18 September Guillermo Arastio Fundora, new Cuban consul general in Bratislava, and informed him about the present development of Slovakia. He also wished the new consul success in his work in the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

COOPERATION OF INSTITUTES--An agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Institute of the History of the Communist Movement and of the Cuban Socialist Revolution, attached to the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee, has been signed in Havana. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 80 p 7 AU]

HONECKER TO VISIT AUSTRIA 10-13 NOVEMBER

LD011049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN)--At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, will pay a state visit to Austria 10-13 November.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU301447 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Sep 80 p 7

[Report on speech by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, at the UN General Assembly session on 26 September: "Reliably and Lastingly Ensure Peace as a Prime Human Right"]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech, the GDR foreign minister conveyed to the president of the 35th UN General Assembly greetings on his election to the high but responsible post. The GDR foreign minister wished him and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim a successful activity, and assured them of the GDR's support in all efforts to consolidate peace and international cooperation. Respect for his activity in the course of the past year is also due to Mr Salim, the previous president, Oskar Fischer said.

My greetings and good wishes go likewise to the new member of this world organization, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

To Eliminate War as a Means of Policy

In the 35 years of its existence, the United Nations has helped to fashion peace safely and make international cooperation more fruitful. Thus, after the bitter experiences of the war and the first few post war years, the wishes and expectations of the peoples were thus fulfilled, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer pointed out.

It is again rightly expected of the United Nations today that in the critical international situation, at a time full of complications and tensions, it opposes those who again and again--hiding behind talks about peace--play with war and encourage all those who defend peace as a most previous possession.

Herein lies the duty and responsibility of this General Assembly.

The supreme requirement of peaceful coexistence, the GDR foreign minister underscored, is the elimination of war as a means of policy. More important than the silencing of weapons is that peace, as the primary and fundamental of all human rights, be secured reliably and for all times. Such peace can only be based on the reduction and elimination of the material means of warfare, on strict mutual respect for the peoples' basic rights, and on the readiness of all states to settle controversial issues in a businesslike manner, with political commonsense and constructively on the basis of the UN Charter.

The GDR's foreign policy is aimed at these objectives. It will always consistently pursue this course in its bilateral relations as well as in its activities at the United Nations. The European peoples and states have good reason for resolutely defending the promising beginning of a peaceful living together of states with different social systems.

Europe Gives an Historic Example

More than 3 decades of peace is without precedent. All this must not be threatened. Detente was able to prevail on our continent because commonsense, recognition of historically developed realities and the soberminded assessment of their own interests have more and more increasingly determined the attitude of states. The Helsinki Final Act is an example of this.

The readiness for dialogue and the quest for political solutions have played a decisive role. In view of the exacerbated international situation, constructive talks are more urgent than ever. The socialist states are ready for this. There is no other way, except that of renewed and dangerous confrontation.

The GDR is always aware that global and regional measures to strengthen international security are closely connected with one another. This also explains the worldwide interest in the forthcoming meeting of the CSCE states in Madrid. The GDR is working together with the other socialist states for this meeting to promote concrete measures for military detente to complement political detente. Such a result should be the convening of a European disarmament conference. With their declaration of 15 May this year, the Warsaw Pact states have submitted a forward oriented, realistic program for the continuation of the dialogue and for new agreements on the consolidation of peace.

Oskar Fischer went on to say: Steps for arms limitation and disarmament are of decisive importance for peaceful development in Europe. The socialist states have time and again undertaken appropriate initiatives at the Vienna negotiations. The unilateral withdrawal of some Soviet troops and military tehnical equipment, agreed upon between the USSR and the GDR and accomplished in the meantime, shows how seriously the socialist states pursue military detente. What is imperative now are negotiations about the problem of nuclear medium-range missiles and forward-based American nuclear weapons systems.

The GDR also seeks good-neighborly and mutually advantageous relations with all Western states. It is aware of the great importance which a relationship of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the FRG has for security in Europe. This arises conclusively from the geographical situation just as from the historical and legal obligation of the two German states to do everything so that a war never again emanates from German soil.

This legitimate claim of the people implies a responsibility with which the stationing of the most modern American nuclear missiles cannot be reconciled.

The interests of peace in Europe require political realism. Attempts at questioning the European postwar system, such as are time and again noticed also at this forum, are a dangerous illusion because they ignore the course of history. This disseminates insecurity and distrust and encourages those who wish confrontation.

The GDR's Existence Is in the Peoples' Interests

There is no way back to the past. The existence of the GDR at the center of Europe is in the interest of all peoples because it impedes efforts to throw the people into the whirlpool of a new world war. The existence of two German states and the normalization of relations between them has a stabilizing impact on this continent.

The GDR has shown and does show goodwill to further develop its relations with the FRG on the basis of the treaties, agreements and accords, that is of international law.

Consolidating detente and reducing the danger of war are the most important concerns of our time. This requires our entire attention, but also clarity about the causes of the tense international situation, all the more so since there really is no lack of misleading presentations about this. The exacerbation of the international situation has not come about over night. It can be fully detailed as to how NATO's long term program of May 1978 was prepared and how it is gradually being implemented. A modification of nuclear weapons use has been officially announced which allows for the possibility of conducting a nuclear war.

Again and again entire zones of the earth are being officially declared by governments to be zones of influence of certain powers, and Rapid Deployment Forces for the preservation of so-called vital interests are being formed. Most recent reports also confirm such plans for Europe. Military demonstrations of power, particularly in the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean, are multiplying. The establishment of new bases on foreign territory, particularly on the shores of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, is being hastily pursued.

All this is done with the intention of eliminating the existing, well-balanced equilibrium of forces, to regain military superiority; that is, to achieve the domination of imperialist and hegemonistic forces.

The quest for a peaceful settlement of interests is to be again replaced with threats and the use of violence, with a policy of strength. The principles of the UN Charter are to yield to the political dictates against a background of tremendous weapons arsenals. This policy is aimed against the vast majority of states. It must be stopped in the interest of peace and the people's well-being.

Socialist foreign policy is distinguished by straightness, dependability, sobermindedness and activity. This applies to times of peaceful coexistence and even more so to times of tension and danger such as we are now experiencing.

The socialist states will consistently continue the policy of arms limitation and disarmament. The solution of this vital issue for mankind must not founder on the desire for hegemony and profits. We are united with the nonaligned states in pressing for practical measures against the arms race. We oppose all policies aimed at expanding the existing military blocs or creating new ones. We well know the increased strength of the social movement for peace and disarmament.

The World Womens' Conference in Copenhagen, the World People's Peace Parliament in Sofia, as well as the just concluded session of the Interparliamentary Union in the capital of our country illustrate this.

Support for the Soviet Initiative

Even though disarmament is not an ideological idea for all those saddled with the responsibility of government, an insight into the unbearable and imponderable consequences of the arms escalation should promote a readiness to reduce the level of armament while respecting the principle of equal security. Concrete steps against the arms race are an achievable target of international policy.

Thus the 35th UN General Assembly session should adopt decisions that request an expeditious conduct of negotiations aimed at tangible results.

The unambiguous priority is for arms limitation and disarmement in the nuclear sector. We again draw attention to the proposal of the socialist states to immediately begin consultations and negotiations on banning nuclear weapons production and a reduction of weapons stocks. The conclusion of a treaty on ending all nuclear weapons tests cannot be delayed any longer.

We support the Soviet proposal for nuclear arms powers to announce a 1-year moratorium on conducting nuclear test explosions.

It should be finally possible, if there is a constructive approach, to work out an international convention to increase the security guarantees for nuclear weapons-free states.

These states, of which the GDR is one, have a right to this. We support the removal of all other mass anihilation weapons. A treaty on banning radiological weapons would be of no less importance.

This General Assembly has been enjoined to adopt the program for the second disarmament decade. Holding a world disarmament conference could be a climax to this decade.

The seventies are being termed the decade of political detente. Let us take this high assessment as an assignment for the eighties. May this become the decade of arms limitation and disarmament.

Stable Detente Only by Disarmament

The most urgent measures for a reduction in the danger of war have been proposed from this rostrum by the Soviet foreign minister. Their implementation would constitute a reliable guarantee for stable international detente and fruitful international cooperation. Only those who pursue other interests oppose this.

Consolidating peaceful coexistence requires the elimination of international conflicts. Consequently, the Warsaw Pact states at their most recent session requested the peaceful, that is political, solution of all controversial issues.

Gunboat diplomacy, so-called punitive actions or threats of Rapid Deployment Forces stand outside the law, the law and morality--they are a relapse to an era when it only was the "right of the stronger" that counted.

The history of international relations, the genesis of the United Nations, as well as the pertinent international events affirm: The use of force for the suppression of the sovereign rights of states and peoples is a main source of international tension and conflict.

This is why the GDR emphatically demands that this principle of renunciation of force be strengthened in the UN Charter, and that a world treaty on the nonuse of violence in international relations be concluded without delay.

Israel Exacerbates the Situation in the Middle East

It has been impossible to achieve progress in establishing a durable peace in the Middle East. Quite to the contrary. Israel has drastically and dangerously exacerbated the situation with intensified armed attacks in the south of Lebanon, as well as through the decision to annex all of Jerusalem. Camp David permits all this. And all this proves again: A durable peace requires a comprehensive solution and the participation of all sides, primarily the PLO.

The key issue of the Middle East conflict remains insuring the right to self-determination of the people of Palestine, including the right to set up a sovereign state of their own. This also is what the UN special session on Palestine has confirmed. The United Nations has outlined the comprehensive solution of the conflict on the basis of its charter. Hence a new concept is not necessary, and even less so if it falls far short of what is necessary.

The development of the situation in the Middle East region directs ones attention even more strongly to the global problems of securing peace, because this hotbed of tension has territorially expanded. The military intentions of the United States leave no doubt about its aspiration, with the support of other reactionary and hegemonistic forces, to put the clamps on the Middle East. The system of bases is being expanded for this purpose. The people will resist this because their sovereignty and independence, their right to dispose of their own natural resources, are jeopardized. The conflict between the United States and Iran, last but not least, results from the efforts to undo the Iranian revolution and to turn the country again into a tool of the United States.

Even there a solution is only possible by means of negotiations and with respect for the right to self-determination of the people of Iran.

The GDR once more reaffirms its position that the Cyprus problem must be solved in agreement with the UN Charter and with the pertinent decisions of this organization in the interest of the Cypriot people and of international security.

Solidaristic Greetings to Free Zimbabwe

Southern Africa is one of the conflicts that has smouldered for a long time and is endangering peace. The Zimbabwe people, to whom we extend from this rostrum our congratulations in the spirit of many years of solidarity, have achieved their independence and are consolidating their positions. Their victory has given new courage to the strugglers in Namibia and South Africa. They may be sure of the GDR peoples' support. The United Nations has recognized SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. There must be no Namibia as a protectorate of the racist South African regime.

This is why we demand stringent sanctions against that regime. First of all, the nuclear cooperation of some states with the representatives of apartheid policy must be discontinued.

History teaches that whenever the people assert their right to self-determination, destroy the old exploiters' system and strive for national and social independence--when they aspire to social progress--they confront the stubborn resistance of reactionary forces. This is also happening in Afghanistan. The Afghan people have good and faithful friends, however. Their government successfully works for a peaceful life in the country and defends the gains of the democratic revolution. It offers to its neighbors friendly relations and its own contribution to peaceful coexistence and stable security in the region. If the outside interference is ended, and if this is guaranteed, the Soviet troops will withdraw according to the announcement of the Governments of Afghanistan and the USSR. This announcement has been confirmed by practical measures. Thus only a political solution of the situation in and around Afghanistan can be achieved.

The GDR opposes attempts to misuse the United Nations in order to interfere in Afghanistan. It likewise opposes all attempts to disturb the great efforts being made by the peoples of Kampuchea to overcome the consequences of the criminal Pol Pot regime, and supports this rightful government taking its place in this organization.

The GDR supports the initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the solution of problems in Southeast Asia. We approve the proposal to deal with the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia as a separate item on the agenda at this UN General Assembly session. We likewise support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the Korean question, including the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

We resolutely oppose the expansion of the military presence and activities in the Indian Ocean, and support all those initiatives that propose the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

To Found a New Economic System

The GDR foreign minister emphasized: Durable, peaceful coexistence requires a climate of mutual understanding, and the cultivation and dissemination of the great humanistic ideas of understanding among peoples and of peace.

The United Nations has outlawed warmongering, hatred of peoples or races as well as all other forms of poisoning and misleading human thought. But these phenomena have not been eradicated. Quite the contrary, manifestations of fascist and neofascist ideologies are increasing and are in part growing into organized terror. This is why the GDR deems it necessary to undertake concrete steps against an increase in this danger to peace and human rights. Here, too, the dearly paid for historical experience tells that the beginnings must be fought if evil things are to be prevented.

The democratic transformation of international economic relations is part and parcel of the worldwide assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It is precisely the sixties and seventies that affirm that international political crisis frequently arise and exacerbate at those times and in those places where the right to economic relations based on equal rights, as well as full sovereignty over natural wealth, is being denied to states.

Blackmail and threats of force to insure raw materials are gross violations of international legal norms. They are sources of dangerous political tension which involve the risk of great military conflicts. This likewise applies to any attempts at exploiting economic relations for the political blackmail of socialist states. The time is ripe for the elimination of discrimination, restrictions, as well as relations of exploitation, for containing the fateful influence of transnational monopolies and for thus establishing a democratic international economic system. This agrees with the justified interests and claims of the majority of states. This is what peace and international security require. The special session has impressively illustrated this.

Difficult Tasks Require the Action of All

In conclusion, Oskar Fischer underscored: This General Assembly has a great agenda indeed. But regardless of how different the problems are, their discussion must finally help to consolidate peace and to strengthen peaceful coexistence. All the forces of peace and democracy are called upon to cooperate in this difficult task. The problems of the present world demand a clearcut vow for peace and detente. They require, first and foremost, action on the part of each individual state as well as that of the United States.

STOPH RECEIVES FRENCH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD302208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received a delegation of the National Assembly of the French Republic, headed by Andre Delehedde, vice president of the French National Assembly, which is currently visiting the GDR.

Stoph expounded the policy of the GDR, constantly oriented toward safeguarding peace and cooperation between peoples, and more particularly, present concrete steps on the road towards limiting arms and moving toward disarmament.

The French guests expressed their appreciation of the successes achieved by the people of the GDR. They were deeply impressed by the firm will for peace of the GDR citizens.

In the course of the exchange of views, the present international situation as well as the future form of bilateral relations were also discussed. Stoph and Delehedde agreed that there was no sensible alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Both sides stressed the need for increased efforts towards the maintenance and progress of detente as well as for the future advancement of peaceful cooperation between states and peoples on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides paid tribute to the systematic and dynamic development of relations between the GDR and France which benefit both sides and serve peace in Europe. The French guests have visited the capital, Berlin, and the Dresden and Leipzig areas.

NEUMANN ATTENDS RECEPTION AT PRC EMBASSY

LD012038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN)--On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China, Chinese ambassador to the GDR Chen Dong gave a reception in Berlin on Wednesday. Among those presnt were Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and member of the Council of Ministers; and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The guests also included heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

SED'S LANGE RECEIVES JAPANESE CP OFFICIAL

LD012030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN)--Unlike the capitalist countries the socialist system provides full scope for the development of the creative ability and talents of women. This was stated by Frau Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, during a friendly meeting in Berlin on Wednesday with Sadako Ogasawara, member of the Permanent Presidium and head of the Department for Women and Children of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP].

Sadako Ogasawara gave an account of the hard struggle of Japanese women against discrimination, unemployment and social injustice, for peace and disarmament. She is a member of a JCP study delegation now in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES COCKTAIL PARTY IN BERLIN

AU012116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Col Jozsef Tomai, military and air attache at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Monday [29 September] on Hungarian Armed Forces Day. His invitation was accepted by GDR National Defense Deputy Ministers Col Gen Werner Fleissner and Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach and generals and officers of the National People's Army, including Maj Gen Heinz Drews, city commander of the GDR capital of Berlin. Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the group, also attended. Also present were chiefs of diplomatic missions, including Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, and military attaches.

TANGERMUENDE HOLDS CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE

AU011147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Stendal (ADN)--On Saturday working people and youths displayed their high state of readiness for action in the protection of the population, the production facilities and vital institutions during a civil defense exercise in the Tangermuende community association. Almost 8,000 citizens of the town of Elbe as well as neighboring communities cooperated with civil defense groups of forces, formations of the German Red Cross, fire brigades and other organs. They jointly gave evidence of their knowledge and skill in rescuing people from dangerous situations and in fighting fires. Hundreds of families had prepared their houses and apartments in keeping with the required preventive measures. Staff workers concerned with trade and supplies protected foodstuffs. The apprentices of the communal vocational school named for Gerhard Steinig participated for the first time in civil defense training. It was first and foremost the comprehensive preparation of the citizens by the local party and state organs, national front committees and mass organizations that contributed to the success of the exercise.

DIRECTIVE TELLS BORDER GUARDS TO IMPROVE SHOOTING STANDARDS

LD011412 Hamburg DPA in German 0755 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (DPA)--The target performance of GDR border soldiers is to be improved following a new directive. The West Berlin Information Bureau reports on Wednesday that among other things there is to be more thorough night training than previously. Investigations by the command revealed that the soldiers' performance was somewhat inadequate. The border soldiers must be capable of hitting their target with the first shot in all situations and under all conditions, even when under great physical strain. According to the Information Bureau, the training material of the Border Troops states that "experience has shown that provocateurs and border violators use guns ruthlessly."

NAUMANN COMMENTS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT, SOCIALIST COHESION

LD020110 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Secretariat, regards reliable plan fulfillment by enterprises and combines as a crucial contribution to strengthening socialism in the GDR. He told a meeting at the VEB Steremat, Berlin, at the start of the SED elections today that the 1980 state economic targets should be achieved as a minimum and exceeded in conformity with contracts. Only close socialist teamwork between the working class and intelligentsia can achieve peak scientific-technological performance and make the most of available resources. The solution of economic tasks everywhere requires a high level of political and ideological work with the masses. It is the task of every comrade to espouse the triumphant socialist cause with the best and most convincing arguments, to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist states and to consolidate anti-imperialist solidarity.

LAZAR DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT WORK PROGRAM AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU301551 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Sep 80 pp 1-5

[Address by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the 25 September meeting of the autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly: "Our Policy Enjoys the Support of the Entire Society; Premier Gyorgy Lazar's Address"]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly, dear fellow deputies:

As I promised at the June constituent session, requesting that it be approved, I am now submitting to a debate the work program containing the intentions and endeavors of the government. The basis from which this program proceeds and its cardinal purpose is to serve the objectives laid down in the resolution of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the election appeal of the Patriotic People's Front. I am convinced that this intention of ours coincides with the will of our people.

In elaborating on our program, we were able to depart from the premise that the vital prerequisites for socialist construction are ensured in our country.

The domestic political atmosphere is harmonious, the workers' power is firm and legal order guarantees the prevalence of the citizens' rights. There is mutual trust between the party and the people and national unity for the attainment of common objectives is continuing to grow stronger in the spirit of the policy of alliance.

Although to a lesser extent than planned, our people's economy has continued to develop nevertheless in recent years. National wealth has increased, production has expanded and become more modern and we have made progress in improving the living conditions of the population. We have continued to strengthen the international guarantees for the preservation of our national independence and the continuation of our peaceful creative work which our cooperation as allies and friends with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries mean for us.

The main source of the favorable development of our social conditions and of all our achievements in the work of construction at home and in the development of our international relations is the Marxist-Leninist policy which has been pursued for almost a quarter of a century by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, a policy which is consistent in its principles, which reacts sensitively to changes in reality and which is capable of constantly renewing itself. We can say without boasting that this policy, which enjoys the support of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, atheists and believers, those of Hungarian mother-tongue and of the nationalities living in our country, of the whole of society, has also earned respect beyond our frontiers, evoking respect for our party and the Hungarian People's Republic.

I speak about the truthworthiness of our policy not for the purpose of self-reassurance but because the experiences gained in the realization of this policy have provided important lessons. Among these is the lesson that there is no difficult task which we cannot solve, no difficult situation which we cannot master, if we have the courage to face reality, including also our own weaknesses, and if we share our problems honestly with the people.

We now live and work under conditions in which not only the experiences of the past but also the demands of today and tomorrow warn us, and the compatriots' votes of approval at the National Assembly and council elections oblige us, to maintain and multiply the virtues of our policy, to break bravely with everything that has had its time, which does not advance but which curbs development. Let us assist and support every endeavor for improvement. In the government's work program we also accept a commitment for this.

We Are Continuing To Develop Socialist Democracy

Esteemed National Assembly. We count among the most important obligations of the government the facilitation by our own means of the even fuller realization of socialist democracy, this greatest motivating force of creative work and the enhancement of social control over the purity of public life and the administration of public affairs. Among other reasons this is why we require and ask the National Assembly and the committees of the National Assembly and you, the elected representatives of the people, to exercise constant supervision over our work and to help resolve the tasks facing us by your suggestions and criticisms.

We wish to follow even more consistently the practice of listening to the observations of the social organizations and the public as part of the preparations in the sphere of legislation and on the more important public issues. Most recently, for example, we requested the Presidium of the Patriotic People's Front, the National Council of Trade Unions, the Executive Committee of the Communist Youth League, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, the Presidium of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians, the Presidium of the Economics Society and the national councils of the cooperatives federations to discuss the preliminary guidelines of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and to contribute their opinions and suggestions for the improvement of the plan.

Constant contacts between the government and the trade unions form a particular, highly important element of socialist democracy. We wish to further develop the already successful practice which has evolved in this sphere so that it will fulfill its purpose to an even higher extent. This is our mutual decision. Cooperation with the trade unions is not only useful for the government, it is also indispensable, because it is one of the forms of the social control exerted over our work, because it contributes to the better foundation of our decisions and facilitates their acceptance and realization.

While speaking of our noteworthy achievements in the development of socialist democracy and the intention of making better use of the possiblities existing in this sphere, we cannot remain silent about the fact that there are still elements in our state and economic life whose leaders do not require the opinions of their fellow workers. At times we come across efforts to stifle criticism, and signs of a leadership style based on issuing orders. We condemn such practices because they are contrary to our political system, because they rob the leadership precisely of what is most important, the advantages of creative thought, by weakening the will to act on the basis of understanding the value of the measures. We have often said, and I shall now repeat, that listening to the opinions of the collective and giving consideration to its suggestions are not favors but the elementary obligations of every leader.

Together with the further development of socialist democracy, and not in opposition to it but rather as an organic part, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of individuals and collectives in the solution of tasks, and we must be more consistent in making them account for carrying out their duties. Although the great majority of the members of our society work responsibly, observing our moral and legal norms, there are still improvements to be made in this sphere as well.

Unfortunately, it happens more frequently than is unavoidable that dereliction of duty, slipshod work or selfishness cause losses to the community or individual citizens.

Because of weaknesses in our organization and system of decisionmaking and at times because of loopholes in our laws, at times punishments are excessively lenient and sometimes do not occur at all. This is a fault in general. However, this must not happen particularly when people filling responsible posts are involved. The government has included in its program the elaboration of a more unequivocable system of responsibility, one which will meet the requirements of legality but which can be realized to a greater extent than the present system, bringing in measures for the gradual elimination of every form of unlawful advantage and favoritism, which can still be found today.

We ask the honest, decent members of our society to continue to take a stand against the mistakes, the shortcomings, phenomena contrary to socialist morality. Let them help expose and eliminate these shortcomings by their personal participation in the forums of public life and in everyday life. On behalf of the government I can promise that we will endeavor to set high moral and professional demands on ourselves, to prepare the decisions in a democratic and professional manner, increasing personal responsibility for matters.

On the Path of Intensive Management

Esteemed National Assembly, ensuring a framework for human life more humane and worthy than any previous one is the cardinal purpose and meaning of the building of a socialist society. There are a great many prerequisites for doing so, the path for the creation of which leads, directly or indirectly, through the production of material wealth. In addition, only a highly productive, well-organized and profitable economy in a socialist society, is capable of enabling man to make his life more complete and richer not only materially, but spiritually as well. Therefore, the government will continue paying particular attention to the economy.

The changes taking place in the world economy, or, as some of our prominent economists put it, the changing of the world economic era, the effect of which no country can prevent, is well known to you, esteemed fellow deputies, and to the interested public.

It is, also for us, an imperative need to attain, as soon as possible, a quality in production that only those in the vanguard are as yet capable of. In other words, radical changes are also necessary in our economy.

Our party has realized in good time that, as a natural concomitant of development, sources for extensive growth are about to be exhausted and requirements of efficiency are beginning to play an increasingly important role. Continuing and further developing the economic policy that has been pursued since 1957 was a reason, among others, why it decided 10 years ago that switching to the path of intensive development must be promoted by a comprehensive modernization of our system of direction. This task, which is not in itself a simple one, was made even more difficult and its accomplishment even more urgent by the developments that in 1973 abruptly changed foreign market conditions, developments whose consequences to our detriment we have failed sufficiently to counteract to this day.

This is the case despite the fact that, at the elaboration of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, we correctly realized--and even incorporated in the plan--the tasks of increasing efficiency and improving quality and the equilibrium. The October resolution of the Central Committee, which laid down a long-term valid direction for the development of foreign economic relations and the modernization of the production structure, has lent even more emphasis and particular importance to those demands. Thus, it was not awareness and guidance that were lacking.

One important factor among the causes of the shortcomings concerning realization was the fact that we developed the system of the economic means for faster adjustment to the new situation, for the attainment of the goals prescribed in the plan, with a considerable delay, and thus were unable to utilize it with sufficient effectiveness.

However, a part was played also by the fact that the tasks proved more difficult and the world economic conditions developed more unfavorably than we had expected. We cannot be surprised, therefore, that while the principles underlying our economic policy expressed the new demands, practice changed only slowly and in the evaluation of economic performance largely the old, accustomed value system operated, one which was acceptable in its own time but which became outdated under the new circumstances.

Favorable Processes Have Begun

I have said this before and shall repeat now once again: The government bears a heavy responsibility for this development, primarily because it was not sufficiently consistent in carrying out those changes which are needed for the realization of the recognized new demands. Only by stating this have we the moral basis for criticizing the far from few weaknesses to be found in the work of the economic organisations.

The contradiction that has come about between requirements of efficiency and the actual performance of the economy and, particularly, the disruption of the equilibrium of foreign trade accounts have made it an urgent task for us to thoroughly analyze, reassess and modify our economic-political practice. This was done at the December 1978 session of the Central Committee, and the line developed there was then confirmed by the resolution of the 12th congress.

On the basis of the Central Committee's resolution, we have reduced considerably--but to a temporarily still acceptable level from the viewpoint of basic social interests--the rate of development and provisions for accumulation and consumption and put to the fore, among our tasks, a gradual restoration of the equilibrium. At the same time, we speeded up the development of economic conditions that induce enterprises and institutes to pursue a more prudent, profitable and economical management.

The well-known transformation of the price system and other elements of the economic regulators and measures stimulating the modernization of the production structure and an intensification of economy mindedness, such as enhancing the role of the credit system, tightening state subsidies and reducing the administrative allocations of the state budget, took place for the above reasons.

As a result of our measures, favorable processes have begun to develop. This has manifested itself in the most visible form in the reduction of our foreign trade deficit; this is well shown by the fact that the excess of imports, calculated in capitalist currencies, during the first 8 months of this year, was about one-fifth of that in 1978. The advice is considerable but not yet sufficient. However, we can already state that we have moved our economy to the developmental path which can lead out of the well-known difficulties. In the interest of achieving this, we had to accept a conscious reduction of the main indicators of the Fifth 5-Year Plan. Between 1976 and 1980 production grew at a rate below that planned; the same was true of the national income, and, as a result, although we are fulfilling our undertakings in the sphere of social policy, the standard of living of the population has not risen to the planned level.

We have achieved the processes which have begun to restore the balance at a cost of carrying out difficult measures, which at times sensitively affected the whole of society. The question arises time and again and in the minds of many people: Was there really a need for a radical modification of the economic conditions and particularly of the producer and consumer prices? I am convinced and can state with a good conscience: Yes, it was necessary, above all because if we had continued to isolate production and consumption from the real value and interest relations, this would have meant nothing less than the postponement of the solution of the accumulating contradictions. For the time being the government would have had an easier task had it not brought in these--let us admit--unpopular but economically unavoidable, necessary measures.

However, in the future as well, the government must not evade difficult decisions through which it can halt the deterioration of the situation and can bring about the conditions for an improvement.

I wish to thank our people on this occasion as well because, understanding the problems of the country, they supported and support the measures which were often decided with a heavy heart but which are unavoidable. I particularly thank those economic leaders, workers, cooperative workers, economists, technologists, party and social activists who, thinking in full knowledge of the situation, but not over-hastily, adjusted their work without delay to the new requirements.

Although the external circumstances are still making our task more difficult, the realization of our plan for the current year is developing well. In the months still ahead of us our most important task is to further strengthen and make more decisive the development of the favorable processes. If the exemplary behavior shown day by day by those fighting against the floods, the participants in the difficult harvest this year, the socialist brigades who have shown an example in the liberation and congress work competition, become characteristic in an ever wider sphere, it is certain that the results will not fail to materialize.

Work Should Be Better Organized and More Efficient!

Esteemed National Assembly, dear fellow deputies. The government's current tasks include the making of preparations for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. I can report that both the work at home and the coordinating discussions within the framework of CEMA are progressing satisfactorily. On this basis, it is our intention to submit the draft bill on the Sixth 5-Year Plan before the end of this year to the esteemed National Assembly for debate and approval.

We wish to work out a 5-year plan which, in the spirit of the resolution of the 12th congress, continuing and further developing the economic practice begun in 1979, will make it possible to bring about a balance of the people's economy, the preservation of our achievements and the preparation of a somewhat faster rate of growth at a later date. These are seemingly modest but not easily attainable goals.

When we are evaluating the goals which we can set ourselves, we must take at least the following factors into consideration: We have made significant progress during the last 2 years as regards the creation of an economic balance; however, we are only at the beginning of the process and the strengthening of the balance is still a task ahead of us. The energy and raw material sources which can be taken into consideration can hardly be increased quantitatively; on the other hand, the cost of assimilating them is growing considerably. Although it is for various reasons difficult to foresee, we cannot count on a radical turn in the development of the world economic situation which would create an easier situation than at present for us. Under these conditions, the significance of how far and at what rate we can increase the value-creating capacity of our economy--by the better utilization of our intellectual resources, by improving the quality and organization of work, by the specific reduction of our costs of production, by utilizing the advantages of socialist integration--is many times greater than of global, quantitatively measurable growth. We cannot stress enough that in the future more than ever, it is precisely this, the acceleration of the value-creating process, that must be put into the focus of practical work.

The moderate growth that can be planned for the coming years is not a long-term goal but a necessity along the path leading to the creation of balance, the renewal of the economy, and faster development. Nor is it marking time because improving quality, modernity, profitability to a high level, improving international competitiveness are in themselves progress and are no less a task, and for the demanding person no less a motivating goal, than the realization of a quantitatively rapid but qualitatively mediocre growth.

There Should be Broad Scope for Initiative

Esteemed fellow deputies, in the realization of our objectives and of our endeavors an ever increasing role will be played by the raising of the standard of leadership at every level of state management, and in particular, that of the government. We should also transform planning so that it may become better at making predictions and also more coordinated. We should improve economic regulation, intensify supervision and assert responsibility in a more consistent way. We intend to take further measures to ensure the even better assertion of our principle according to which decisions must be reached at a time and at a place where they are required. In other words, ministries and leading authorities should concentrate their attention on the most important processes of the economy and by so doing give greater scope for the assertion of independence by the enterprises, and in cases falling within the responsibility of the management of enterprises they should only be interfered with if required by some important social interest that cannot be bypassed.

At the moment, we are not planning to make fairly large changes in the economic regulation system we modified at the beginning of the year, a system that is fulfilling an important role in the storehouse of the means of direction. However, a continuous development is, of course, necessary. We will continue to strive to enhance the role of profit incentive in enterprise management. Our goal is to ensure that economic regulators, including prices and foreign currency exchange rates, increasingly express international requirements of efficiency, provide a perceptible stimulus and broad scope to enterprise initiative-making disposition and to the development of profitable activity and, at the same time, create a stronger compulsion to discontinue uneconomical production.

Accordingly, we are adapting the system of subsidies, as well as credit policy, to which we intend to allot an increasing role in encouraging the development of a more economical production structure.

According to experience, in addition to an appropriate development of conditions concerning incentives, it is necessary to pay more attention to the continuous modernization of the organizational system of enterprises. It is our opinion, on the basis of the preliminary analyses that have been already initiated, that the matter must be approached very circumspectly. Any self-centered manner should be avoided, social and economic expediency must be the only guiding principle in this.

In a number of areas, increasing efficiency and a better satisfaction of social requirements call for a tighter linkage in the process of research, development, production and marketing with regard to organization and incentive. However, what we need in a few cases is precisely to eliminate the excessive organizational centralization of production and to adapt enterprise frameworks better to possibilities. We intend to enhance, within trusts and large enterprises, the independence of individual plants and factory units, in order considerably to enhance, as compared with the present situation, their interest in attaining greater output and a more profitable production.

With the establishment of the suitable economic and legal frameworks, we intend to bring alive the possibility that even now exists in theory, that enterprises, plants and units that work uneconomically should be made profitable by radical alteration of their production profile or, in the last resort, if there is no other possibility, they should be brought to an end. On the other hand, we would like to encourage the spread of entrepreneurial methods, among them the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises which can adapt in a more flexible way to the requirements of the market, have smaller overheads, can compete better and can fill the part of the so-called "background industry" [hatteripar]. We intend to provide a greater scope for small-scale enterprise, work collectives and various rental systems in the services and in the retail trade in particular.

There is no doubt that the modernization of the organization system and enrichment of feasible forms will reveal more than currently still existing but often artificially glossed-over differences in economic position, development possibilities and management standards of individual enterprises. However, this conforms to our intention to increasingly create economic conditions that foster a dynamic development of well-operating enterprises that are competitive on both the domestic and international market, but reduce the possibility of an increase of uneconomical production.

We are aware of the fact that the modernization of the structure of enterprises may in some cases require that many people who are honest and hardworking in their intentions leave the work to which they are accustomed and for which they have affection, even though it does not provide a profit for society, and to find new work. We will do our best in all such cases to proceed in accordance with our socialist norms and in a humanitarian way so that both the individual and society may find their expectations fulfilled.

The growing role of human factors was given great emphasis at the 12th congress of our party. The utilization of knowledge, conscientiousness and a sense of responsibility depends not only on the intentions of the individual but also on the circumstances. One of the preconditions for this is the provision of opportunities for sensible work and planning that can fulfill these objectives. In itself, however, this is not enough. The increasing of the effectiveness of management requires leaders who have the ability to recognize the demands of progress, who are prepared to take responsibility for being selfish and who can encourage their colleagues to produce creative thinking and to achieve better results that are of a higher standard.

As we have said many times, let me stress once again: It is in the basic interest, what is more, it is the obligation of the whole of society, to support and value such leaders. Parallel with the strengthening of the personal responsibility and independence of the leaders, we wish to increase gradually within every enterprise and organizational unit, including the agricultural and industrial and consumer cooperatives, the role of the democratic forums in the preparation of the economic decisions which significantly affect the fate of the collective, the distribution of the means intended for improving the circumstances of work and life and the evaluation of the work of the leaders.

The Requirements of the Sixth 5-Year Plan

Esteemed National Assembly: Amidst the constantly changing and at times almost incalculable international conditions and considering the newness and difficulty of the tasks facing us, it is the view of the government that in the formulation of the next 5-year plan we must proceed with even greater deliberation than usual. In other words, it is our opinion that the 5-year plan must be worked out in such a way and its law should be drafted in such a way as to ensure that its guiding line is clear and decisive. The same should apply to the system of requirements of economic policy. At the same time it should determine fewer details than in the past. This is an important precondition for ensuring the interests of the main objective that enough scope for movement is provided for management and activities that can adapt themselves to the requirements of every situation.

Of course, that does not mean that we intend to settle down to some sort of an extemporizing "living from day to day" practice of direction. On the contrary, to bloster the plan's economic-political line and ensure purposeful operation, we are elaborating appropriate programs concerning the accomplishment of tasks of technical development primarily in industry and agriculture, tasks that play a key role in modernizing their production structure, the accomplishment of agrotechnical and biological tasks that facilitate a better utilization of our resources, as well as concerning energy policy, the conservation of materials, the utilization of secondary raw materials and an intensification of labor sophistication and adaptability to the market.

It would be too early to go into details of the plan under elaboration, but it is possible to outline major economic-political requirements and general frameworks. On the basis of our present knowledge we consider that we can expect an annual increase in the national income of about 3 percent between 1980 and 1985. This is based on the assumption that we can accelerate the improvements of the efficiency of work and that we can utilize our resources in a more sensible and economical way.

In the planning of the distribution of the national income we must take as our point of departure the fact that internal consumption can increase only at a lower rate than the national income itself. This means, more exactly, that consumption by the population may be increased slightly year by year. However, we cannot devote more resources to investments than during the present 5-year plan period.

We feel that a 3-4 percent average annual increase of industrial production can be planned for the coming 5 years. We regard it as an important requirement that the production increase should be based entirely on the increase of work productivity and that the degree of plant utilization should be improved. In addition to the utilization of domestic sources of energy--primarily coal and mineral assets that can be economically exploited--we are emphasizing, both with regard to central decision and on an enterprise level, the improvement of the production structure and the enhancement of the competitiveness of the processing industry's products. To this end--in addition to a modernization of manufacturing processes and the production of components and machinery units--we are planning, among other things, to develop the production of pharmaceuticals and insecticides and active ingredients used for them--the so-called intermediate products, in vocational terminology--and to elaborate new central programs for boosting the electronic industry. From among development projects implemented from enterprise resources, we will support primarily those that satisfy the requirements of the international vanguard, are profitable and can be exported. As for low-efficiency production likely to remain uneconomical in the long term, we will--as I have already said--gradually phase it out and eliminate it.

As before, we will attach particular importance to benefiting from the advantages arising from international specialization in the modernization of the industrial production structure.

To this end, we intend to continue expanding our production and cooperation relations and technical-scientific cooperation primarily with the Soviet Union and the rest of our CEMA partners, but with other countries as well.

Also in the future, we will undertake an active part in implementing special target programs serving common interests.

We can set as our target an annual 2-3 percent increase in agriculture. In addition to maintaining and, indeed, improving domestic supplies, agriculture's ability to contribute to an expansion of exports with an increasing quantity of good quality and economical products is an important interest of ours. Both in plant cultivation and livestock breeding, intellectual and material resources should be devoted more deliberately and to a larger extent to improving quality and reducing production costs and, thus, to increasing more rapidly the contribution of agriculture as a whole to the national income. We regard it as our responsible duty not to permit squandering of our national assets, the arable land, and to create conditions making it possible for us not only to retain, but also to enhance, its productive capacity, make modern pasture and grazing land management a general practice and progress in the prevention of land inundation, which is causing repeatedly significant losses in some areas.

It remains indispensable to continue utilizing as fully as possible the possibilities of household plots and ancillary farms. We will provide vocational and material support for this, just as for the development of the subordinate activity of agricultural enterprises operating under unfavorable conditions.

In planning a production increasable by an annual 2-3 percent for the building industry, we proceeded from the requirement that demand for new building projects should be relatively reduced, while, to retain the value of our existing building assets, the proportion of renewal, maintenance, and modernization jobs should be enhanced. We intend to plan the development of the transportation sector on the basis of the concept recently endorsed by the National Assembly, which is a concept that shows the proper way also in our opinion.

We Will Retain the Attained Standard of Living

Esteemed National Assembly, in our standards of living policy we set before ourselves an objective that requires great efforts, that is to say, to ensure the preservation and consolidation of the results achieved so far and to create an economic foundation for advance, even if at a moderate pace, in the most important spheres in the improvement of living conditions. Continuing our past practice we will continue to pay particular attention in the future to preserve harmony between the shoppers and commodity stocks and to improve, in accordance with our possibilities, the standard of services that help, in particular, the position of working women. The fluctuations of prices and wages have a determining role in personal consumption. The government will continue to regard it as its important duty to regulate the increase in prices and wages in such a way as to ensure that the promises made with regard to standards of living can be kept. At the same time I must emphasize that distribution in accordance with the work done will remain the foundation of our wages and personal incomes policy. The bringing about of closer harmony between wages and results is regarded as a fundamental requirement and the differentiation of wages on the basis of the work performed should be realized in practice.

Some broadening of the consumption stock will allow an increase in social allowances. We intend to use the excess amount primarily to preserve the consumer value of the benefits paid to those on low old-age pensions and families with many children. We will continue to pay attention to helping the elderly, people living on their own and those living in difficult conditions beyond their control. We intend to create the possibilities for an advance in some other spheres of key importance that influence the development of living conditions. Among these we pay particular attention to the issues of housing construction and the system of the distribution of homes. According to our provisional estimates there will be a possibility for the construction of between 370,000-390,000 new homes in the next 5 years. Besides this we intend to provide material resources for the renovation and modernization of a higher proportion of the existing housing stock than in the past.

The government has included in its program a comprehensive examination of our housing managing system and the development of a system of distribution that will meet social objectives in a better way and will make the division of construction plans more equitable. We wish to pay particular attention to alleviating the housing problems of young people and to helping those building their own homes.

From the point of view of living conditions we consider it an important task to increase the number of classrooms in general schools, to improve services in nurseries and hospitals as well as basic services and the development of medical rehabilitation that can provide an active life for so many people.

Even in the knowledge of our tighter resources we are not prepared to give up the development of our capital and the great industrial cities, nor will we abandon the path of ensuring the improvement of basic facilities in country settlements and in general the creation of a more civilized and comfortable human environment and the protection of our natural treasures.

Following the required preparatory work we wish to make it possible for those living on wages and salaries to move gradually to a 5-day working week without reducing the number of working hours. The conditions for this are yet to be created by, among other things, better labor and plant organization.

In the improvement of living conditions and the preservation of our common values we will continue to depend on communal cooperation that complements the development resources of the state and serves the interests of the community. In the knowledge of our tasks we would like to ensure that this honorable form of unselfish assistance should serve an increasing number of general schools, the communal development of our towns and villages and an alleviation of the conditions of the elderly. We will find a way for these initiatives to receive well deserved support from state institutions as well.

Science Should Serve Practical Activity Better

Esteemed National Assembly, fellow deputies, in our work program for the coming years, the development of the science, education and culture--commensurate with our means--is an important goal of ours. I do not think that it is necessary separately to justify this intention, since the improvement of conditions that enable our citizens constantly to enhance their general and vocational education is our duty arising from the nature of our socialist system. This is a requirement not only for an emotionally rich life, but social and economic development as well. Only cultured and demanding people who identify themselves with our socialist objectives are capable of fulfilling the requirements of a high degree of efficiency and quality with which our age confronts the economy. Therefore, when we expand material prerequisites for the sciences, training and public education, we are making an investment that repays itself with interest.

Dealing with aspects of scientific development, I can reveal that we are planning to allot to research and development as much as 3 percent of the gross national product. I must add, however, that the government regards it as indispensable that this by no means scanty material resource be spent primarily on financing the most important research tasks, tasks in keeping with the requirements of society that can be realistically accomplished and utilized, and research institutes performing high-standard and effective work.

To this end, we intend more consistently to assert our previous resolution whose implementation--irrespective of the difficulties it causes--makes possible a better coordination of intellectual and material resources, the rationalization of research institutes and the establishment of priorities regarding research subjects.

We will encompass the research tasks that are the most important from a practical viewpoint in a countrywide medium-term research and development plan, in which--we feel--particular attention must be devoted to the accomplishment of research-development tasks connected with the improvement of efficiency and the production of up-to-date and competitive products. We are convinced that an important role is awaiting the social sciences and the technical and agricultural sciences and natural scientific research directly supporting them. However, giving preference to practical requirements must not mean that we forget supporting long-term research projects that lay the foundations for the future. This would be a mistake by which we would later be the losers.

I can note with satisfaction and gratitude that the government's endeavors and intentions are met by the approval and support of most prominent representatives of our scientific life. Our views are also identical in that the real value of scientific research work should be given greater respect than hitherto while sham results should not be remunerated. However, if we tried to change the situation by administrative means alone we would not get very far.

It is far more important that scientific debates should become more open and that the elected professional bodies should play a greater role in scientific life. Both scientific life and practice will benefit from the principled and critical discussion of results and from the support accorded them on the basis of their value.

The Responsibility of Families and Teachers

Dear comrades, the government is aware of the important role education is fulfilling in the attainment of our socialist objectives and making preparations for the future. The task of the schools is to lay the foundations for the general and vocational education of students, create interest in culture and, fulfilling their social task in an effective manner and with a lasting effect, implant and foster a socialist conviction, a historical awareness and a liking and respect for work in the younger generation.

The interests of society and the individual both require the earliest possible establishment of equal opportunities in teaching and further education. We do not have sufficient material resources for the full realization of this. Nevertheless, despite the demographic fluctuations, we must ensure the maintenance of the standard of educational and training work and, if possible, its further improvement. Since the development of general schools is the most important precondition of this today, the greatest attention will continue to be concentrated on this in the future, too.

Within the given limits, prerequisites should be improved for enabling our schools to treat talented students preferentially, extensively assist young people in choosing a career and pay particular attention to making their progress more equitable. In accomplishing these tasks, a particular role devolves on the secondary schools, the vocational secondary schools and skilled workers' training institutes.

We believe that the education of the young is the task of all society. It is our conviction, nonetheless, that the greatest responsibility is to be borne by the families and teachers. What is required for the success of the work of pedagogues is not confined to material conditions only, but also includes the establishment of a calm atmosphere, the strengthening of democracy at the place of work and the improvement of the standard of leadership and professional guidance. And another thing is needed, too: We should encourage teachers and provide a wider scope for them to utilize their talent and experiences independently and more courageously in their educational and training work. This rich resource should be exploited more frequently and more fully by educational management and by councils directly managing schools.

In the development of higher education the goal continues to be to increase the number of those specialists who contribute to their knowledge for the solution of our social and economic tasks at a higher level, thereby ensuring the fullest possible utilization of the talent in our country.

Our endeavor is to create, through appropriate means, a better harmony between social requirements manifest for experts and personal ambitions and more successfully to utilize higher education's scientific capacity. Therefore, we have made provisions for reassessing our work of planning and direction in this area. We are also aware of the importance of personal and material conditions. Making allowances for the ability of the people's economy to bear the burden, we intend to make progress--primarily by reconstruction of a few of our institutes of higher education--also in this respect.

The newspapers, journals, television and radio and our cultural institutions fulfill an important and as regards their own function an indispensable role in shaping social consciousness, in forming outlook, in demonstrating our values, in serving progress, but also in revealing our weaknesses and shortcomings.

Thus, in our society there is a welcome strengthening of the rightful demand that we should give worthy acknowledgement and more support to the valuable works with a socialist content, that we should criticize the questionable works and that we should be fearless in rejecting what is bad. It is the most important role of the workers in the spheres of the arts, culture, the press, television and radio--one that can never be relegated to the background--to educate the largest possible number of people for participation in our socialist public life, to develop their taste, their true patriotism and internationalism. The government will try to improve conditions for the workers and institutions in the spheres of culture, education, mass communications, for creative work which enriches our intellectual life.

We also regard it as our duty to ensure a more systematic and purposeful utilization of the financial resources that can be allotted to the educational sector for investment, renewal and operational expenses. It is our common interest and responsibility not to permit any part of the sum allotted to this to be wasted and use material resources according to their purpose and increasingly better advantage in this area.

We Are Modernizing Public Administration

Esteemed National Assembly, in recent years, we have made almost complete the array of high-level legal stipulations regulating the operational frameworks of state, economic and cultural life, as well as some social areas. We are now putting the emphasis on developing practice in their spirit, to further developing and raising the standard of the state's work of direction in accordance with the guidance of the 12th congress. State administration, which performs its activity in subordination to organs representing the people and organs of self-administration, has a particular role in the accomplishment of state tasks. Taking into consideration increased demands on state administration, the government regards as necessary a constant, coordinated and simultaneous development of the functions, operation and organization of direction and the means and methods of administration.

In recent years we have implemented numerous measures to improve state administration and modernize its organization. The initiatives and acts of councils that have considerably contributed to speeding up and simplifying the administration of affairs deserve recognition.

We intend to continue our work, the objective of which is to ensure that we may solve the problems of management and leadership in a more practicable way. For this we need an administrative staff that can adapt better to the tasks it faces, is smaller in numbers but better qualified than at present, which, in accordance with this, is also better remunerated. We need as well a network of institutions that is organized in a more practicable way and requires comparatively smaller amounts of money.

We want to ensure that, fulfilling the just expectations of our public opinion, our offices and institutions carry on their activities and administer the affairs of citizens with better organization of administration, abandonment of unnecessary processes, and to do this faster than at present without bureaucracy while coordinating public and individual interests. The government decided recently to work out a medium-term plan for all these tasks, and to lay the foundations for this it will use help provided by science.

Among our tasks we include a thorough examination of the ways in which we may depend more directly on the work of the people's representative and self-governing bodies that safeguard particular interests. In our activities we rely more and more on directions and experiences with which, using their constitutional rights, the National Assembly, the National Assembly committees and the councils may help the solution of our tasks.

We are also looking for means and methods whereby with the use of democratic institutions we could discover and prevent differences in interests that hinder progress and to do this in a simpler way than hitherto and without the utilization of the methods of the law.

We will continue to pay great attention in the future, using the opportunities provided by public forums, to find out the views of working people about public affairs and public administration and to do this in time and as fully as possible. At the same time we should also like to use the oyportunity to provide information about our own intentions and the motives for our decisions with the help of these forums. In this way we can ask for the support of society for the solution of common tasks.

Together With the Soviet Union, With the Socialist Community

Esteemed National Assembly. International tasks will continue to play an important part in the work of the government. We regard it as our obligation also in the present tense international atmosphere to secure the most important external precondition for our work of socialist construction, peace. In this spirit and in line with our abilities, we shall continue to take an active part in the worldwide struggle for the protection of the achievements of detente, for the strengthening of international security and for the defense of lasting peace.

It is our conviction that the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, peace and detente are the only possible road for the benefit of the peoples. Nevertheless, we are also aware of the fact that in the present situation we need a common stand to be taken by all peace-loving forces to ensure that mankind cannot be diverted from this path.

The strength and cohesion of the socialist countries is the most important factor in world peace today. This is the reason the most extreme reactionary circles of imperialism are making further and further attempts to weaken this cohesion and to curb peaceful construction work in our countries by stirring up the arms race. It is also natural that they are trying to magnify our difficulties and shortcomings that are recognized by us as well. This is what they have done in connection with the recent events in Poland. Our people were observing with anxiety the course events were taking, and now they wish that a socialist solution may be found--under the leadership of the party in fraternal Poland as soon as possible--to all the problems that have accumulated. We will do our best on the basis of a customary readiness to help that exists between our countries and, in particular, with the prompt and conscientious realization of the undertakings made within the framework of bilateral economic relations we, too, should contribute to the process of normalization.

In accordance with the will of our people, and taking as our point of departure our fundamental national and international interests, we will further strengthen our fraternal alliance and our complex cooperation with the USSR that has liberated our country. Actually, today is the 35th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between our countries. The passing years have proved that we have found a true friend in the USSR on whose devoted internationalist assistance we can rely under all conditions.

Serving our own cause and in accordance with our common purposes, we shall continue to carry out faithfully our obligations undertaken in the Warsaw Treaty, and we shall take an active part in the work of the CEMA. In line with our internationalist principles, we are in solidarity with the national liberation movements and the struggle of the countries liberated from the colonial yoke for political and economic independence. We shall try to increase the already existing mutually advantageous economic and cultural relations with the developing countries quickly.

We will be prepared, in the future, too, to develop in a balanced way our contacts with the developed capitalist countries on the bases of peaceful coexistence, equality and mutual advantages. However, our intention is not sufficient to bring about advance. Another precondition involves the capitalist countries, in particular, the Common Market member states which should make efforts to get rid of those restrictions that stand in the way of a more rapid advance.

The countries signatory to the historically significant Helsinki Final Act are at present preparing for the Madrid conference, the forthcoming significant event of the cause of European security and cooperation. On behalf of our government I may state that on our part we will do our best to ensure that the conference may perform effective work and that it may contribute to the realization of the recommendations of the final document, to the continuation of detente and to the strengthening of European security and cooperation.

Our view is that there is no more urgent task than applying the brake to the arms race, and then drafting and implementing agreements serving true disarmament. At its most recent meeting held in Warsaw the political consultative body of the Warsaw Pact submitted a clear and realistic program that fully observed the principle of equal security. In our international activity we consider it our fundamental task to take an effective stand for the realization of this program.

We welcome the proposal of the USSR for the immediate opening of talks about medium-range missiles and, parallel to this, about America's nuclear weapons deployed in forward positions. We also welcome the highly significant and extensive proposals submitted by Comrade Gromyko at the UN General Assembly now in progress toward an alleviation of tension and a strengthening of trust among countries. We support the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and the position that a decision be reached on this at the Madrid meeting.

Esteemed National Assembly, esteemed fellow deputies, we celebrated this year the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation. The past we can look back on was full of struggles, and at times we had to face difficult trials, but on the whole it is still a stage in our history which is rich in achievement. In the course of 35 years a new country was born which gave a homeland in the true meaning of the word to the people, instead of the one-time Hungary of the gentlefolk. There are now difficult and complex tasks facing us in the building of a developed socialist society but, as the past bears witness, we shall overcome these. The foundations on which we can progress further are firm, and our people, as always in what is by now almost a quarter of a century, profess and actively support the policy of our party. We, who owing to the confidence of our people and party, work in the government, shall try with all our strength to serve the realization of this policy in the spirit of the resolutions of the 12th congress. I ask the esteemed National Assembly to debate and approve the government's work program.

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON 1979 BUDGET

LD282158 Budapest Domestic Serivce in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Report on speech by Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, during debate on the draft bill on the implementation of the 1979 budget, at the 26 September session of the National Assembly in Budapest--passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Esteemed National Assembly, the debate of the past 1 and 1/2 days touched on a number of issues of financial policy and so in my speech I wish to deal with the more short-term economic processes and measures and lessons of the year 1979-1980. It is well known that the 1979 plan and budget signified the start of a line of actions for several years, the objective of which was to create a lasting and solid balance serving socialist development and based on the improvement of the economy's competitiveness.

In the interest of this we passed a series of measures and we saw to it that the provisions for the quantitative growth of the economy should also serve this objective.

"The past 18 months show that our society supports the measures directed toward changes, and this did not go without economic successes either. Our foreign trade deficit significantly declined compared to previous years. Exports are growing faster and imports are falling considerably, even compared to our plans. The population's standard of living has developed in many respects differently from previous years. While the average real wage has dropped to some extent, the real income pro capita has remained at the earlier level. The fact that the total of financial social aids increased by 18 percent has played a role in this. Total consumption also went up in 1979. The cash income supplements for wage earners, pensioners and those entitled to social benefits, in connection with the consumer price changes in the middle of last year, were intended to ease the burden of price rises first and foremost on large families, those on small incomes and pensioners.

"In 1979 living conditions, housing construction, health and social services, education and culture further improved with the development of this network of measures."

After this the finance minister said that the results of the current year so far are encouraging. The foreign trade balance deficit continues to decline and the national income, similarly to last year's, is expected to go up by 1-2 percent. The population's consumption will grow slightly, while investments will go down. These facts naturally raise quite a number of issues and these were also dealt with. "The question is often raised, for example, whether the 5-year restriction on investments can be linked up with the requirements of forceful development. In the short term I think that this process is not only unavoidable but also favorable. It facilitates the planned completion of the investments and reduces the burdens of import requirements. In the longer run, it is natural that investments will increase as well. However, it would be a serious mistake to see the data of reduction and increase in purely quantitative terms. The main issue is the effectiveness of the investments. For that reason it is not possible to believe in the sphere of production that the plans of the investments which are not now taking place can be taken out at some future date. Many earlier conceptions do not accord with the demands of today and tomorrow. We need new and better solutions, and not simply to postpone the old ones.

"Besides all this, the enterprises are not making full use of every possibility for development. For example, they could receive more credit for investments which would increase the stock of export goods that can be sold for convertible currencies. However, let there be no misunderstanding. What we urge is not that there should be more but that it should be better, the more economical solutions and the faster, more efficient realization.

"Esteemed National Assembly, in the wake of the low increase in industrial production that is to be expected in the current year, the question arises: can the rate of growth of 1 or 2 per cent per year be linked with the combined goals of improving the balance and maintaining the achievements in the sphere of the standard of living? The question is entirely justified and reflects the fact that our society recognizes the close connection between performance and the standard of living and regards it as natural. However, I am consciously dealing with this issue after dealing with the issues of effective development and economic work, because the indices of increased production gain purpose and meaning only if thereby the incomes deriving from production increase and when production meets genuine needs. Without this, growth is in reality harmful. It is contrary to its purpose. No benefit would accrue, for example, from achieving industrial production at the cost of increasing the unnecessary stocks and by increasing the production of goods on which there is a loss in reality at the expense of extra state expenditure.

If, therefore, we wish to exceed the extent of growth achieved last year and this year--and Comrade Lazar has outlined our intentions, he said that we want to exceed these limits--then we must realize the guidance of the congress relating to efficient work and the transformation of the structure in a more dynamic way. When this comes about, this will bring with it the satisfactory rate of growth."

The minister of finance briefly dealt also with the losses caused by the floods and inland waters this year to the economy. These total approximately 4 billion forints, without counting the losses suffered by the population. The state is providing significant financial support for the work of restoration.

"The state insurance enterprise will remburse approximately 1.4 billion forints for damage. The budget will cover--largely by way of regroupings and the utilization of reserves--1.3 billion forints of expenditure. The banks help the enterprises which suffered losses by giving additional credit and by postponing repayment of loans. We shall provide credits worth 1 billion forints above the sum planned to cover the requests for loans by the population intended for damage restoration. The state wishes to provide particularly rapid and effective help to the cooperatives which suffered large-scale damage in order to enable them to pursue healthy economic work next year."

The minister of finance ended his submission with the following words:

"Permit me to say one sentence in this forum as well in commemoration of the fact that it was 150 years ago that Istvan Szecheny's work 'Credit' was published. I wish to quote just one of his ideas which is still valid amid the reform endeavors of our present revolutionary age: It is not work but well-ordered work which is the foundation of the national economy. To use the current terminology, well-ordered work is goal-oriented, well-organized work carried out conscientiously. This is what will enhance our country. From this point of view 1979 was a year of encouraging decision and beginning. I ask the esteemed National Assembly to approve the draft bill on the implementation of the 1979 state budget."

On behalf of the planning and budget committee of the National Assembly, Gyula Varga, County Zala deputy, supported the draft bill, which the National Assembly then unanimously approved.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NIGERIA--Budapest 24 Sep (MTI)--The first session of the Hungarian-Nigerian economic, technical and scientific cooperation joint commission ended on Wednesday in Budapest. The sides agreed to further develop health, education, as well as agricultural and food industry cooperation between the two countries. The relations will also cover the fields of telecommunication, communication and water conservancy. At the end of the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, Abraham Kalman, Hungarian minister of building and urban development, and Madame Adenike Ebun Oyagbola, Nigerian federal planning minister, signed a protocol. The Nigerian minister was received by Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine engineering, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriclture and food, as well as Istvan Torok, under-secretary of state for foreign trade. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 24 Sep 80 LD]

JAGIELSKI, WALESA MEET IN GDANSK 30 SEPTEMBER

LD012320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski met with representatives of the Presidium of the interfactory Founding Committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union in Gdansk yesterday.

During the meeting which was attended by union Chairman Lech Walesa, the progress in the implementation of the agreement reached at the Gdansk shipyards by the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee was discussed.

POZNAN PRINTERS STRIKE OVER NONPAYMENT OF AGREED RAISE

LD012228 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1450 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Today's issue of GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI reports that employees of a Poznan printing enterprise came out on strike at 1800 yesterday. This is the second work stoppage this month at the Kasprzak printing plant. Kasprzak printers were told on 30 September that they would not be paid increases as fixed in the agreement signed by the Interfactory Strike Committee and Jan Pietra, director of the printing industry amalgamation. This is the reason for the work stoppage.

It is the view of the plant strike committee that the agreement signed on 9 September should be fully implemented and that it applies to the entire country. Talks will start at 1900 today at the plant management office in Wawrzyniak Street between the strike committee and representatives of the printing amalgamation.

NEW UNIONS LEGALIZED; NONPOLITICAL NATURE STRESSED

LD020942 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP)--The first six newly established trade unions received legal status today when the Warsaw Voivodship Court at its meeting on October 1 issued certificates of legal registration to:

The independent, self-governing trade union of the flying personnel and attendants of the Polish airlines "LOT";

The independent, self-governing trade union of the public transportation workers in Warsaw;

The independent, self-governing trade union of the employees of the car tire factory "Stomi" in Olsztyn;

The independent, self-governing trade union of foresters at the forest inspectorate in Wichrowo;

The Warsaw independent, self-governing trade union "Jednosc" (unity) with headquarters in Warsaw;

The Polish doctors' trade union.

These certificates have legal validity since the moment of issue. Simultaneously, the first new trade unions gained the ground for normal, legal activity. The legalization of the new unions, registered outside the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ), is a successive proof of the consequent implementation of the agreements concluded a month ago by the government and the workers' crews.

The main subject of the voivodship court's session was an analysis of the statutes of the newly formed trade unions, with a view to their compatibility with the Polish Constitution, the conventions of the International Labour Organization and other legal regulations.

The statutes have it clearly stated that the new trade unions do not intend to play the role of a political party, rest on the foundations of the socialist principles, recognize the leading role of the PUWP in the state, do not question the political alliances of this country. Some statutes declare the unions' readiness for cooperation with other trade union organizations in Poland.

So far, the Warsaw Voivodship Court received 21 applications for the registration of new trade unions.

PARTY, SOLIDARITY UNION APPROACHES TO CRISIS CONTRASTED

LD012348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Jacek Dabrowski commentary]

[Excerpts] It is well knnown that, objective reasons aside, one of the important causes of our present difficulties is lack of discipline and failure to use work time for working. This is true not only of workers. Heads are beginning to ache with the effort of thinking about the most important matters and it is difficult to stop the thinking and the talking or to put it off until later. We are forever discussing things. I must admit that my own work is suffering from all this, as well as the work of my colleagues. However, our superiors understand. They remind us of our duties and try to persuade us, but are no longer surprised by the everlasting discussions.

The feverish atmosphere of the present time has its own price because there is so much uncertainty, so much distrust and so many different views. This feverish atmosphere exacts a high price but, unlike market prices, could perhaps be reduced, resulting in a noticeable material effect regarding the availability of produce and goods which could be purchased with the zlotys now being paid out so generously.

This issue is of great importance not only for today and tomorrow; it will be of decisive importance for our whole future, for the short- and long-term future of our country. If that future is to be prosperous, we will have to initiatve an economic reform, a restructuring of our economy and changes in the methods of planning and management. Economic reform in any form calls for what is usually known as a tightening of the belt. We know this very well because we remember our experiences. A good reform which would live up to public expectations of order in the economy and protection against crises unfortunately requires keeping living standards at a lower level and consideration of all kinds of difficulties which can be experienced by our people. This much is clear: The reform can only be carried out if our entire community agrees to bear the burdens which this would involve. In other words, the community must give its trust to the authorities. It is doubtful that anyone will ever again shout spontaneously: We will help. After all, no one expects responses dictated by emotion and not reason. Without trust and without agreement even the most prudent plans are doomed to a paper death.

But let me get back to the price we must pay for feverish times. The fact that not work but discussions are receiving primary interest in the daily efforts of Poles, that discipline has weakened, and that many would like to grab more and more and very few have stopped to think that the time should come as quickly as possible for the creation of a lasting propserity and calm, time for giving up the naive hope of improving the family life through increased wages--this fact is based on circumstances which can be removed without raising financial costs in the state budget.

The atmosphere is poisoned by the lack of trust in the declarations made by the authorities. This trust is being prevented from growing by the news--which spreads with lightning speed--about the difficulties encountered by the new trade unions, about difficulties deliberately increased by people who do not sympathize with those unions. They are not in favor of the new unions because they feel personally threatened by the fact that both the authorities and the community will rid Poland of all filth. They believe this and are defending their positions. It is not necessary to feel surprised that they are obstructing others--people everywhere will defend their interests.

But while the problems of the trade union movement are the target and while, in everyone's view, the solution of these problems should prove the faith of declarations made by the authorities, such obstacles must be dealt with effectively and immediately. Who is capable of doing this?

In my view it is the party organizations everywhere--in factories and offices, in towns and the countryside--that should start immediately to cooperate sincerely and intensively with all trade union organizations regardless of their names. It is my view that they should take up immediately the task of removing the obstacles which are mounting before the new trade unions.

In my view this would not only have a beneficial effect on general social changes but also on the attitude of new unions because they would not limit themselves to self-defense but would instead widen their civic ambitions and enter into the task of economic reconstruction more quickly. Let me add that this kind of cooperation would require the new trade unions to meet one condition which I, too, regard as vital.

I am a party member because socialist ideas are my very own. For a little while now I have been a founding member of a new radio and television workers' trade union because I attach important hopes to its existence, hopes that my ideas will be fulfilled. But when the time comes I will not support the proposal that my union join the Solidarity group if the leaders of that group do not stop forming organizational relations with the political opposition to my party. Moreover, I will leave the union if it agrees to these relations and joins the Solidarity union. I am simply not accustomed to acting against my own convictions and I do not intend to try and spoil from the start something which could prove to be so valuable. It is my impression that I am not alone in my views and I have in mind the great mass of both party and non party colleagues who are members of Solidarity.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON LABOR CODE AMENDMENTS, WAGE INCREASES

LD012020 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The agreements concluded by the government commissions and the interfactory strike committees in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie contain demands, the implementation of which require the amendment of a number of legislative regulations.

The office of the government press spokesman reports that work in this direction is in progress. For instance, at a 30 September meeting, the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the state of work on the amendment of the Labor Code. The proposals put forward by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs are designed to introduce the principle that employees who lose their health due to their job must receive at least equal pay if they change jobs.

The government accepted the proposed amendments for, among others, Articles 217 and 218 of the Labor Code and amendments to the bill on benefits due to accidents at work and industrial diseases. In conformity with the binding procedure the drafts of new legal solutions have been sent for further legislative work. At the same time the government adopted a decision on an increase in expense allowances as of 1 January 1981 and has instructed the ministers of finance and wages and social affairs to prepare the relevant acts for implementation.

Further Details

LD012327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Jozef Barecki, government press spokesman, has told PAP about the progress in implementing agreements concluded by government commissions and interfactory strike committees in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. The implementation of these agreements is one of the basic tasks with which the government is currently dealing. A decision has already been made, for example, to increase the wages of about 8 million people in October. Thus wage increases, together with those initiated in July, will encompass about 10 million employees.

Preparations are in hand to introduce a 5-day working week as of 1 January next year. Work has started on a new concept in the sphere of censorship. A list has been published of goods which will have more strictly controlled prices. Scarce domestically produced goods have been withdrawn from Pewex shops.

Referring to a statement made by the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union in Gdansk, the spokesman recalled that it contained an accusation that agreements have been concluded with only very few enterprises. This accusation is unfounded because agreements are being signed wherever staff have demanded it. By the last Sunday of September, several hundred agreements had been signed between representatives of strike committees and representatives of various state bodies or economic administrations. In Szczecin, for example, 150 such agreements were signed covering 200 workplaces. Current negotiations cover only 20 enterprises. In Gdansk many agreements have been signed. In many enterprises there has been no need to conclude agreements because demands made in those enterprises were either dealt with or are being dealt with routinely.

In many industries talks are being held at which demands are being better defined. Discussions often concern demands which exceed the provisions of agreements concluded in Gdansk and Szczecin.

Despite enormous difficulties, state authorities are honestly and straightforwardly discharging the obligations which they have undertaken. However, the implementation of some demands calls for changes in existing legislation, especially in the Labor Code. Instances which demonstrate the few individual delays cannot justify the general doubt about the work being pursued with great intensity on implementing of agreements, especially in view of the fact that all such instances can and should be rapidly and urgently dealt with in the course of the work of mixed commissions appointed for this purpose.

The government is and will continue to do all it can to put into practice the jointly reached agreements, stated the spokesman. It is for this purpose that decisions are being made and supervision being strengthened regarding the process of implementing the agreements reached.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

LD012310 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP)--Today's GLOS PRACY printed the text of an agreement signed on September 22, 1980, between the board of the trade union of employees of the textile, clothing and leather industry and the minister of light industry.

The agreement sets forth that despite the progress achieved in production techniques and technology, as well as working and social conditions, in light industry over the recent years, there is a large number of plants where modernization has stopped, and where working conditions are still tough.

The conclusions and postulates put forward by worker crews during the report-election campaign to the trade union organizations, as well as the postulates put forward in July, August and September, prove that there is still a lot of social and living-standard problems left unsolved.

Taking this into consideration, and motivated by a concern to secure a successive realization of the basic postulates concerning the work and living standards of employees, the sides to the agreement have decided to publish an updated corporate labour agreement till the end of 1980. The new agreement will give employees a number of extra privileges.

The directions of changes in the agreement are listed in 21 points. They foresee, among other things, guarantees for the participation of all trade union levels in resolving issues connected with working conditions and wages, new privileges for pregnant employees and young mothers, paying working Sundays and holidays (also in the 4-shift system), with a 100-percent bonus, improving the functioning of canteens, etc.

Besides work on improving the corporate agreement, it was also decided that:

Till the end of this year, the managements of the ministry and the union will carry out an appraisal of the correctness and homogeneity in introducing wage changes in the second half of this year and the way the conclusions put forth by worker crews are being realized.

A list of projects in bad technical condition will be made up till the end of this year. They will be updated in order to improve working conditions and increase work output. Liquidation deadlines will be set for projects which will not be undergoing modernization.

A programme for the development of the social benefit base will be worked out till the end of the first quarter of 1981.

FORESTRY WORKERS UNION DECIDES ON INDEPENDENCE

LD011458 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP)--The Forestry Workers' Union Central Board passed a resolution on withdrawal of the organization from the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ) in response to grassroots demands.

A plenary meeting of the board simultaneously declared its support for interbranch cooperation in the trade union movement. The forms of such cooperation must fully observe the independence and self-governing character of each branch union.

A new charter of the union is being drafted which puts emphasis on democratic procedures within the organization and envisages a new organizational structure of the union.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES MEET ON CURRENT PROBLEMS

LD011539 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the PUWP voivodship secretaries was held at the PUWP Central Committee. It was devoted to the current problems of party work.

Discussion centered on the need to change the style of work of the party links and authorities, as well as on questions of strengthening democracy inside the party.

It was stressed during the meeting that the Central Committee was carefully analysing all the suggestions and postulates concerning the functioning of the party that keep coming in from voivodship, town, rural and works' party organizations.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES RESOLUTION ON DRAFTING TU LAW

AU012124 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 80 p 3

["State Council Resolution of 23 September 1980 on Appointing a Team to Draw up Draft Trade Union Law"]

[Text] To further promote work on the draft trade union law so as to enable the State Council to propose appropriate legislation, the following has been decided:

I. The following team is appointed to draw up a draft trade union law:

A. Chairman of the team: Prof Dr Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the Supreme Administration Court and of the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work.

B. Members: Zygmunt Bienas, master draftsman at the assembly plant of the Warsaw car factory and chairman of the shop council; Edmund Boratynski, head of the State Council Chancellery and member of the State Council Legal Commission; Maria Budzanowska, Sejm deputy and lawyer; Antoni Filcek, Supreme Court judge; Andrzej Gwiazda, member of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk; Tadeusz Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Jastrzebie; Dr Edmund Kitlowski, lawyer and representative of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin; Prof Dr Adam Lopatka, chairman of the Polish Lawyers' Association and director of the Legal Sciences Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Krystian Leszyk, secretary of the Trade Union Council in the Cegielski plant in Poznan; Prof Alojzy Melich, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Sylwester Mlonek, chairman of the Interfactory Workers Committee (MKR) in the Lenin steel combine; Albin Mironczuk, head of the Legislative Department of the Central Trade Unions Council; Dr Jerzy Pacho, representing the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs; Jan Pawlak, Central Trade Unions Council secretary; Dr Wlodzimierz Piotrowski, representing Adam Mickiewicz University; Dr Franciszek Rusek, chairman of the Supreme Court, in charge of the Chamber of Labor and Social Insurance; Prof Zbigniew Salwa, representing Warsaw University; Prof Kazimierz Siarkiewicz, general director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Jastrzebie; Lech Walesa, chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk; Dr Adam Zielinski, secretary of the Legislative Council; Prof Tadeusz Zielinski, representing Silesian University in Katowice; and Dr Bronislaw Ziemnian, lawyer and representative of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin.

C. Secretary: Dr Jan Brol, director of the Civil Affairs Department of the Ministry of Justice.

II. The team's task is to draw up detailed principles of the draft trade union law and then to publicly consult society on them.

III. On the strength of the principles mentioned in paragraph II, and on the basis of the results of social consultations, the team will draw up the draft trade union law and will submit it to the Legal Commission of the State Council.

IV. The chairman of the team directs its work and is empowered to ask team members to work out specific subjects connected with all problems of the draft law.

V. The team's secretary is responsible for providing services for the team's work via the office set up by the chairman.

VI. The resolution comes into force as of 25 September 1980.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council

AGENDA, WORK OF FORTHCOMING SEJM SESSION OUTLINED

LD011736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the Sixth Sejm Session on 8 October. The session will start at 1000 and its agenda includes deputies' bills, a bill amending the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the Supreme Chamber of Control bill, a bill amending Sejm regulations, the appointment of the Supreme Chamber of Control chairman, a government report on the initial provisions of the draft plan for 1981, and deputies' questions.

The Supreme Chamber of Control is subordinated to the Sejm--article 35 of the proposed amendment of the text of the constitution states--and this is the essence of the proposed change which will place the Supreme Chamber of Control under immediate charge of the highest organ of state authority. This was broached during the Sejm session held on 5 September when the Legislative Commission was instructed to prepare the appropriate bills. It is these bills that will be put before the chamber next Wednesday. The Supreme Chamber of Control bill defines the scope, organization and functioning of the chamber. It stresses the obligation to concentrate control activities on the performance of supreme, central and local organs of state administration. The control will also extend to amalgamations, enterprises and works as well as state offices and institutions. The Supreme Chamber of Control's main task is described as the control of tasks arising from economic plans and checking the implementation of Sejm acts which define the fundamental economic and social activity of the state.

The bills will restore the Supreme Chamber of Control's position as the supreme organ of state control, subordinated directly to the Sejm. The agenda speaks about the appointment of Supreme Chamber of Control chairman. In this connection it is worth mentioning that the Supreme Chamber of Control's new status requires that its chairman be appointed by a method differing from the present one. Until now, after the general elections in 1976 and 1980 the chairman was appointed by the Sejm on the premier's recommendation, together with other members of the government. As is known, the operation of the Supreme Chamber of Control was entrusted to the premier in 1976. At present, if the Sejm passes the bills the Supreme Chamber of Control will in fact be quite a different organ than in the past 4 and 1/2 years and will be quite independent of the premier and of the state administration. This is why the agenda provides for the appointment of the Supreme Chamber of Control chairman in a way which corresponds to the changed circumstances and the Chamber's new status.

The government will put before the Sejm session a report on the initial provisions of the draft plan for next year.

Let us recall that these initial provisions were considered by the government on 22 September; they state that the main aim in 1981 will be the implementation of the adopted program for payments of increased wages and some social benefits, increased market production, counteraction against unjustified growth of the cost of living, preservation of the living standards already secured, implementation of the housing program in line with present capacities and emphasis on comprehensive construction of housing developments.

Let us add that political parties' parliamentary clubs will meet the day before the session. The PZPR club will meet on 7 October at 1700 in the Central Committee offices. The United Peasant Party club will meet on the same day at 1500 in the Sejm building, hall number 118. The Democratic Party club will also meet on 7 October in the Sejm building, hall number 101.

PAP REPORTS IMPROVEMENT IN GIEREK'S HEALTH

LD020924 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct [date as received] (PAP)--Edward Gierek's health has progressively improved, allowing for cardiological rehabilitation, according to a report issued today by a team of doctors in whose care Edward Gierek remains after the heart attack he suffered on September 5. The report was signed by six specialists.

GLOS PRACY COMMENTS ON WALESA'S PRESS CONFERENCE

AU011600 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentary signed "I."]

[Text] It is difficult to fully reproduce the questions and answers from the press conference with Lech Walesa in Warsaw on the evening of 24 September. It is difficult to do so because of limited space. Of course, for GLOS PRACY as a trade union paper the answers that were specially important were those on the present situation of trade unionism in Poland and on how the representatives of the workers infactory committees view implementation of the tasks facing the trade unions.

It seems that Lech Walesa's statement that all trade unions should act in the interests of the working people and the country is very crucial. Another crucial statement he made was that the newly established trade unions want to compete with other unions in actual work. This will benefit everyone as long as it does not involve competition in putting forward demands.

As Lech Walesa said, at present it is still difficult to speak of crystal clear structures in the newly established trade unions and about the organizational forms of their links. However, the development of those structures also must take place within the process of the legal registrations on the new unions, which are the necessary conditions to acquire legal identity.

The concern shared by all of us is to ensure that, regardless of the present discussions of the country's renewal or parallel with those discussions, work in all enterprises and institutions gains speed and that its normal course is not disturbed. That is why all the people in our country will no doubt praise the unequivocal statement by Lech Walesa that "wildcat"--as he said--strikes must end as soon as possible because they benefit no one. The representative of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions also spoke of the still weakened rhythm of work in many enterprises.

As for the statements that information supplied by the mass media about the new trade unions is poor, it seems that the most essential issue is to demonstrate and propogate the experience of those new unions that can already show their specific activities in various sectors. We hope that there will be increasing numbers of such examples of constructive activities and we would like to report on them in GLOS PRACY. That is because in the present fluid situation of the trade unions, merely providing data on the numerical strength of this or that union is of no use if it is not backed by genuine activities in the interest of the working people.

Not until all the trade unions now operating truly fulfill their role as defenders of the working people's interests and are genuine comanagers of enterprises--this entails both rights and duties--will we be able to produce whatever we want to share in a new and just way. We will then be in possition to "make a Japan out of Poland" as Lech Walesa stressed, having in mind Japanese diligence and prosperity.

'SEMICHAOTIC' STATE OF WALESA HEADQUARTER'S REPORTED

LD011219 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 19

[Ricardo Estarriol dispatch on visit to Gdansk, including report on interview with trade union leader Lech Walesa: "Poland: Disorderly and Spontaneous Birth of Independent Trade Unionism"]

[Excerpt] Relations With Government Not Easy

What was Thursday's coversation with Deputy Premier Jagielski like? "Tough, very tough," Walesa replied, and in doing so he clenched his fist like a boxer. "I am very tough," he repeated. One of his colleagues told me later that Jagielski wanted to show Walesa and his companions a film about workers defense committee representative Kuron, "to make him realize that person's character." Walesa rejected the proposal, saying that all that was a personal affair of Kuron: "If I want to know something about him, I'll ask him myself; I don't need films." The same colleague told me that the conversation was an enumeration of "violations of the Gdansk agreements" for which the government was responsible. Walesa acknowledged that one of the central issues was the topic of information. In fact nothing has happened in this field since the Gdansk agreements. Walesa explained to me that he himself telephoned one of the officials of the state censorship office, which was creating obstacles for the still-nonexistent independent trade union press, to tell him "that the time had come for him to resign."

The fact is that it is not at all easy to find out fully about the structure of the new trade unions. Following persistent questioning of Walesa himself and one of his colleagues (a teacher at a vocational high school in Gdansk, who is a member of the Solidarity Committee), the situation may be described as follows: The statutes submitted to the Warsaw court are the statues of the federation. They will be followed by the statutes of each of the interfactory committees, which will enjoy full independence but will be inspired by the model of Gdansk (the "national committee" envisaged by the statutes will have only coordinating functions). The federation's statutes had been approved by representatives of 38 interfactory committees throughout the country, "which represent all the voivodships (provinces)," but were submitted by the Gdansk committee. The other interfactory committees will join once the approval of the statutes comes (Walesa hopes to have it before the end of October).

Walesa, who visited Jagielski accompanied by a representative of the peasants (a peasant farmer from Zbrosza Duza--a town near Radom), said that negotiations among the peasants are already under way and that they will soon submit their own statutes to the court. [paragraph continues]

I was unable to clarify to what extent the new peasants' trade union will be incorporated into the Solidarity trade union: "It is far more difficult with the peasants than with the workers because they work separately, but the negotiations are making progress," Walesa assured me.

They also have contacts with the students, "but this is a movement different from ours, because the students' associations are not genuine trade unions in our sense," Walesa explained. Solidarity fully supports the students' demands (setting up of an independent students' association). To this end, in the agreements with the government the Gdansk strikers influenced a government promise to promote "all forms of self-management" in the country.

"We Are Not Afraid of the Russians"

At all events, I cannot shake off a certain impression of forced otpimism. Thus, for instance, when I asked Walesa what was his opinion of a possible Soviet intervention, he dealt with this question--in this correspondent's opinion--too lightly: "We are in Poland and are settling Poland's problems. Moreover, we are not afraid of the Russians." Nor is it possible to secure definite information about the estimated number of members. A week ago it was 3 million, in my conversation with the press services chief the number rose to 5 million, while at the conclusion of my visit to the headquarters the committee member in charge of relations with other committees spoke to me of "6-8 million."

And when I wanted to know the name of one of the Warsaw students who was in contact with Solidarity, nobody had it at hand. The worst of it is that my impression was that they would have liked to give it to me, but did not know it. Another instance: A Spanish trade union has invited Walesa to attend a trade union conference in Spain. When I asked for the name of that trade union, nobody could tell me.

This semichaotic organization must be contrasted with the powerful, experienced and steady activity of the Polish state bodies. The independent trade unions will have to vie with the official trade unions at all levels. It is impossible, for instance, that Walesa should not know the official press' distortions about last Thursday's press conference--distortions written by the official press only 12 hours after Walesa had been to complain to Jagielski.

The new trade union's headquarters are like a beehive: Everybody is talking with everybody else, and visitors follow each other uninterruptedly.

One of the officials is racking his brains to find a way of collecting a donation sent from the United States. Ingenuous U.S. donors have sent a considerable sum of money to the "independent and self-managing trade unions," which--since they still do not exist officially--cannot collect the money at the post office. The "experts" who advised the strikers in August are continuing to cooperate with the new trade unions, but in a far more limited way, since all of them must carry on their professions. I was assured that there is at least one of the experts at the headquarters every day.

FRENCH NEWSMAN DENIED ENTRY AT WARSAW AIRPORT

LD020907 Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] French journalist K.S. Karol was turned back at Warsaw airport on Friday, 26 September, even though he had a regular visa valid for 7 days issued by the consular service of the Polish Embassy in Paris. K.S. Karol, who is of Polish origin--he left the country in 1949--had asked to be allowed to go to Poland on the occasion of his brother's death. [paragraph continues]

Before he was forced to return to Paris, he was prevented from telephoning the French Embassy in Warsaw and the Polish Foreign Ministry Press Service. He was merely informed that the Polish Interior Ministry considered his presence "undesirable."

Since 1949, K.S. Karol, who is an editorial writer for LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR and also writes for Italian daily newspaper MANIFESTO, has been able to travel to his country of origin 10 times or so without difficulty. As far as we know, this is the first time that a Western journalist has been subjected to such a measure since the beginning of "the Polish summer."

UNFAIR TREATMENT OF INDIVIDUAL FARMING REPORTED

AU290926 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Leszek Chmielowski article: "We Can Feed Ourselves--The Truth About Peasants"]

[Text] The main roots of the socioeconomic crisis we are all so painfully experiencing are in agriculture, because adequate food supplies determine the welfare of society and the correct development of the entire national economy. But the fact is that in 1972 we ceased to export food surpluses, which means that we spend far more hard currency to buy food than we obtain by selling it. In 1979 we bought 8.6 million tons of cereals and fodder for $1.2 billion. The forecasts on our birth rate and on changes in the structure of farm produce consumption show that in 1990 our general needs in food will increase 50 percent compared with 1975.

Does that mean that in the next few years we will have to spend even larger amounts of hard currencies and incur further debts? How should we view the assertions of many specialists who think that we are able to feed not only ourselves, but even to feed others? Within a few years we could transform ourselves from the ones who ask for help into those who are large-scale exporters of food. Those experts add that this is possible if we at last straighten out the twists of our farm policy and if we view in the right light the importance of our domestic farms, which still are main producers of food, but not always the main recipients of the stream of the funds, materials and machinery supplied to our agriculture.

I agree with those assertions. Let us take a look at the truth about our peasants. Let us speak about it, even if it is bitter at times. Let us speak about it because correct decisions are rooted only in truth and in the full knowledge of the real situation.

There are about 3 million farms in our country representing 75 percent of all farmlands. State farms and other socialized farms cultivate the remaining 25 percent. However, only 400,000 farms of those 3 million are of more than 10 hectares, although it is common knowledge that those farms of at least 15 to 20 hectares are most effective. It is also common knowledge that those hectares were being transferred all the time to the state land fund and that most of them were handed over to the socialized economy. In the past 10 years that economy has received over 1.3 million hectares of land. At the same time, individual farmers in some voivodships have received no more than just a few dozen hectares. Were they not willing to receive them? That is a fairy tale. What was wrong was that farm policy was simply being distorted. Some local activists believed that it was necessary "to strengthen" the state farms, even if thoughtlessly and by force. But the result was that they only spread-eagled them and added to their losses.

That was because how can a state farm prosper if its lands are cut up into 150 or more pieces spread over an area of some scores of kilometers? The cost of developing 1 hectare of land in socialized farming costs an average of Z150,000. During the last economic year every hectare of land owned by the state farms belonging to agricultural circles was responsible for reducing the national income by Z8,000. [paragraph continues]

The socialized economy owns 25,000 percent of land, but recently it has used 64 percent of all the investment funds provided for agriculture. Would it not be better to use this money for loans for all the farmers who would like to contract such loans? In this connection, priority in buying land would be given to the family farms that are capable of development and to the state farms that are really able to cultivate this land. This would help accelerate the increase in the number of farms that are economically sound, that are the most effective and that possess their own fodder, which would help promote the further development of stockbreeding.

As the official data of the 1979 manual of the Main Statistical Office shows, the socialized farms used 2.5 times more synthetic fertilizers and 2.5 times more rich fodder for the production of the same amount of farm produce. The farms run by the agricultural circles used 3.3 times more synthetic fertilizers and 5.8 times more rich fodder. Mildly speaking, is this not waste that calls for the heavens' wrath? Would it not be right to arrange--in this case as well--for a partial and emergency redistribution of funds for the benefit of the family farms? The individual farms need 2.74 kg of grains to produce 1 kg of meat, but the socialized farms need 4.06 kg of grains. You can see that if the consumption of fodder in socialized farming were the same as in family farming, we could save over 2.3 million tons of grains annually to the tune of $300 million.

And what about fertilizers? The socialized farms are now using between 300-400 kg in terms of pure compound per hectare. But the individual farms only 140-150 kg per hectare. The specialists say that we do not have enough fertilizer. Perhaps it would be possible to redistribute the fertilizer we have so that socialized farming would only use up to 250 kg of fertilizer per hectare. Yields would not suffer given a more careful cultivation.

Is what I have written above tantamount to an attack against socialized farming and to a suggestion that it should be liquidated? No, it is not. But if there is anything worth liquidating it is no doubt that abortive creation called the ZGR [expansion unknown] which was set up a few years ago, unfortunately, and which is affiliated with agricultural circles. For courtesy reasons I will not mention the name of the author of this idea.

On the other hand, state farms and farm producer cooperatives have an important and ever increasing role to play in our agriculture, under the condition that they will fulfill their tasks efficiently and without losses. However, it is high time to stop spoon-feeding them like babies, curb subsidies to them, eliminate excessive red tape, set them up as independent farming organizations, not to forcibly allot them new areas of land and not to impose unfeasible plans on them. In other words, they should have the same opportunities for obtaining supplies and for proving their effective performance as the family farms have.

Let us state candidly that the community of individual farmers is now experiencing nothing less than a tragic dearth of the means of production, beginning with scythes, various specialist machines and tractors. The fact that our farmers successfully create substitute contraptions from various wrecks and scrapped machines by do-it-yourself methods highly attests to their ingenuity and resourcefulness, but also to the indolence and defunct imagination of the people running our industries.

The country's food situation continues to be very difficult. We should bear in mind that the rate with which it can be improved will determine the upsurge of the changes for the better throughout the economy. All sectors must make intensive efforts, but since family farms are the largest sector and since their production is also the largest, they are entitled to the largest assistance.

The issue of stimulating the production of small farms, which outnumber all other farms, is another problem, one that is worth tackling. About 1 million farms run by peasant-workers, which is as many as 53 percent of all small farms, do not breed cattle or hogs. It is worth greatly stimulating and exploiting this farming potential, which is often unfruitful or used very little. We will discuss this in another article.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION MAIN BOARD HOLDS SESSION

LD300858 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (PAP)--The main board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) held a plenary meeting at Srodborow near Warsaw today.

The plenum emphasized the work of the union, which is tied to the party and its programme, requires from the organization conscious participation in the making and shaping of future solutions, political and economic decisions, and particularly active participation in their implementation. To improve its work the union must depart from the practice of minute orders and injunctions. All efforts should go into the strengthening of the principle of youth partnership, not only in the spheres directly affecting young people. The practice of the recent years has shown that the potential knowledge, competence and energy of the young was not properly used.

ZSMP, pointed out the debatees, despite unquestionable achievements, has not avoided errors in its work and programmatic policy. Bureaucracy and formalism, particularism, weakening social character of activity, found their way to the organizations. Hence an urgent task is to enhance the self-reliance and initiative of local circles of ZSMP, decentralize the decision-making.

What must become an everyday practice, and not a theoretical slogan, it was emphasized, is a constant dialogue between the organization's members about the essence of the contemporary patriotism, about the conclusions from our newest history, about all the matters concerning the young people. The thing is to make, among other things, the internal self-government a feature of the local units of the nation's youth movement. The debatees proposed a broad dialogue among the entire youth in this country about a declaration of the rights and duties of the young generation.

The key issue is to hold a profound discussion about the prospects of the young generation, its present place and future possibilities of life advancement, what it can and has the right to expect.

INDEPENDENT UNION OFFICIAL TO CHAIR GDYNIA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

LD011352 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] A committee for the construction of the monument to the victims of December 1970 has been formed in Gdynia. Andrzej Kozicki, chairman of the independent and self-governing trade union of the Komuna Paryska shipyard founding committee has been elected committee chairman. The municipal authorities have already published their decision regarding the location of the monument and the memorial plaque. The monument will be erected on the green by Czolgistow Street, near the local authorities office. The plaque will be situated on Czechoslowacka Street near the Marchlewski Street intersection. The form of both monument and plaque will be decided by a competition and a public opinion poll.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI TALKS WITH NOBEL OFFICIAL

AU011958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with Professor John Sanness, director of the Oslo Norwegian Institute for International Relations, president of the Nobel Prize-awarding committee for peace, who pays an official visit to Romania. On the occasion opinions were exchanged on some aspects of international topical issues.

DUMA MEETS WITH SWEDISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL LIEFLAND

AU011950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct (AGREPRES)--During the official visit paid to our country by Lief Liefland, general secretary of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the guest had talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The sides appreciated the ascending course of the Romanian-Swedish relations on multiple planes. They looked into possibilities of further developing the economic exchanges, particularly by means of cooperation in production, and of expanding the political contacts and the collaboration in culture, art and science. As to the international situation special stress was laid on the thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion, on the resumption of the process of detente grounded on respect for national independence and sovereignty, for each and every people's right to develop according to its own will.

POPESCU MEETS WITH BRITISH COOPERATIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN

AU011949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct (AGERPRES)--Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Tom Turvey, chairman of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the importance of rallying all democratic and progressive forces, irrespective of political and philosophic beliefs, for maintaining peace and detente, for the success of the cause of social progress and international collaboration. At the same time, both sides highlighted the wish to expand and strengthen the links of friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Cooperative Party of Great Britain, in the interest of Romanian-British collaboration and international detente.

CAZACU MEETS WITH INDIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU012006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 1, 1980 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Harkrishan Singh Surjeet, member of the Political Bureau, secretary for international relations of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion messages were exchanged between the heads of the two parties, and the wish was expressed for the relations of friendship and solidarity to further develop in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, to the interest of developed friendship between the Romanian people and the Indian people, of the cause of peace, security, national independence as well as of the collaboration in the international life. Tackled were some aspects of the present international situation.

The interview passed in a warm friendly atmosphere.

RCP'S ONESCU GREETS IVORY COAST PARTY CONGRESS IN ABIDJAN

AU011056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Abidjan, 1 Oct, (AGERPRES)--Present at the Seventh Congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, the representative of the RCP, Cornel Onescu, member of the CC of the RCP, addressed the participants a message of salute on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of Nicolae Ceausescu and of the Romanian people.

SDUF EXECUTIVE BUREAU DISCUSSES ACTIVITY, BILLS

AU011957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct (AGERPRES)--The Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, that met on October 1, debated a report on the activity of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations, highlighting that after the second SDUF congress a new organizational framework was developed in the system of Romanian socialist democracy, ensuring the broad commitment of the masses of working people, of all citizens of this country--Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities--to the great political, economic and socio-cultural activity in the country.

The Executive Bureau endorsed measures for intensifying the participation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations, of the other mass and public organizations in the SDUF composition, in the implementation of the provisions of recent party and state documents.

Examined was also an account on the control activity of the working people in the first half of this year.

The Executive Bureau analyzed the bills on which the People's Councils congress agreed to be submitted to public debate.

The SDUF Executive Bureau will act in the future for the good organization and unfolding of the public debate of these bills meant to ensure the further widening of the democratic framework of society, the direct participation of all citizens, irrespective of nationality in the implementation of the policy of the RCP and Romanian state devoted to the country's multilateral development, to the strengthening of legality, socialist ethics and equity in all spheres of social life.

BRIEFS

PRC ANNIVERSARY MEETING--Bucharest, 29 Sep (AGERPRES)--Monday morning a festive meeting was arranged at the Bucharest Military Academy to mark the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, attended by didactic staff and military students. Attending were Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Romania, and members of the embassy. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 29 Sep 80 AU]

DANISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION--Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--The ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Danish Commission of Economic, Industrial, Technological and Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest, on September 3. The Romanian delegation is led by Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Danish delegation by Aage Lommer, chairman of the Danish Committee of Economic and Industrial Cooperation under the Danish Foreign Ministry. The talks occasion an analysis of the current stage of the economic relations between Romania and Denmark, the possibilities to develop and diversify the bilateral goods exchanges, as well as measures for expanding the industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 Sep 80 AU]

KLARIN CRITICIZES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON COUNTRY

AU011459 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1552, 28 Sep 80 p 51

[Mirko Klarin commentary: "Reactions: Which Administration"]

[Text] In its 16 September issue the "Wireless File," which is published daily in 300 copies by the American Embassy in Belgrade and distributed among the editorial offices, institutions and interested individuals here, carries a rather long article by Mrs Patricia M. Derian, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. What is in fact involved is the text of a report by Mrs. P.M. Derian to the Congressional Subcommittee for International Organizations at the meeting scheduled precisely for 16 September. Thus, thanks to the promptness of the Wireless File publisher and the time difference between Belgrade and Washington, we were honored with the rare privilege of being informed on the views of the assistant secretary of state even before they were heard by the esteemed Congressmen and other members of the aforementioned committee. The matter was obviously important and urgent, and it was necessary to inform the interested Yugoslav public about it as soon as possible.

What is so important in the report of Mrs P.M. Derian? On behalf of her institution, the State Department, and within the framework of preparing the U.S. strategy for the Madrid CSCE meeting she informed the aforementioned congressional subcommittee on "the state of human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe." Having thus defined the region of her observation, which, as her report shows, she approaches more as a political than a geographical entity, Mrs P.M. Derian included also Yugoslavia in, or to put it better, "aligned" Yugoslavia with that region. And she did that rather at a "high level," listing Yugoslavia immediately after the USSR and Poland and before Romania, Hungary and other countries on the well-known list. And this is what she observes in connection with "human rights in Yugoslavia:"

"Even though Yugoslavia is a relatively liberal state under the communist control, it imposes significant limitations on the freedom of political expression...." To prove this starting premise, Mrs P.M. Derian characteristically invokes Yugoslav sources, that is an unidentified "Yugoslav journal" in which she read a statement by the federal public prosecutor (of course, ours) that in our country about 300 persons are annually called to answer to charges of political offenses and that nine-tenths of them are called to answer to charges of offenses of a "verbal character." (For details see NIN No 1539 on 29 June 1980).

However, this is not all. Madam assistant secretary of state says: "The well-known dissident Djilas has come under heavy attack in the press..." and another "well-known dissident," Mihajlo Mihajlov, claims that "the Yugoslav Government is violating the Helsinki agreements." The third "witness" whom Mrs P.M. Derian lists in this case against Yugoslavia is a certain Mirko Markotic, a dual (Yugoslav and American) citizen who was sentenced in Mostar in August of this year because of his membership in the terrorist organization of the extremist anti-Yugoslav emigre group, a sentence about which madam assistant secretary of state is, as she says, "very concerned."

Convinced that by listing these three "witnesses" and by stating her "arguments" she has completed the procedure of evidence against Yugoslavia because of its "significant limitations imposed on the freedom of political expression," Mrs P.M. Derian in conclusion even makes a few compliments about us because of the freedom of criticism of the government here, because of wide discussions on political and economic problems, because of the accessibility of foreign press and foreign radio programs and because of the "liberal emigration policy."

To ensure that no one will think that she is speaking only on her own behalf, Mrs. P.M. Derian emphasized in the introduction to her report before the congressional subcommittee that she is presenting "the administration's views on the most important problems concerning human rights...." In light of what we have read about Yugoslavia in her report, it seems to us that we are perfectly justified to ask: "Which administration?" And this is why:

First, for a long time now we have not heard from any other American sources such a strongly ideologically colored formulation about Yugoslavia as a "relatively liberal country under the communist control." This vocabulary has not been used, at least not so far, by any representative of the Carter administration and, as we believed, it belonged to an earlier and long since surpassed stage in Yugoslav-American relations at a time when the ideological or, to put it better, dogmatic stereotypes had a limiting effect on the development of cooperation between the two countries.

Second, in the last 4 years the present U.S. administration has provided sufficient proof showing that it understands and respects Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned position in international relations and that, even more, it is interested in its preservation and strengthening. The readiness to accept Yugoslavia "as it is" has represented, at least in our opinion, the most important contribution of the Carter administration to the continuity of a successful development of the Yugoslav-American relations. The operation of geopolitical "alignment" of Yugoslavia with the "Eastern community," carried out by Mrs P.M. Derian in her report on human rights, most directly contradicts that policy of the present American administration.

Third, madam assistant secretary of state considers it to be her duty to protect "the well-known dissidents" not only from arrest, trial and imprisonment (to which, according to our knowledge, none of the two "well-known ones" has been subjected during the year to which her report refers) but also from the Yugoslav press! Does this mean that, in the name of protection of human rights of the "well-known dissidents," she also wishes to limit the human, political and professional rights of our journalists to write what they think? And will perhaps Mrs P.M. Derian in some future report before some other subcommittee take under her protection also the Yugoslav Government that is also subjected to frequent press criticisms, as she has herself very nicely observed? We are not certain that all that is really in accord with Carter's concepts of human rights, and even less are we convinced that this kind of animation and encouragement of the "well-known dissidents" and uncritical acceptance of their views can be brought into accord with the very clear declarations by the present administration about U.S. interest in Yugoslavia's internal stability, territorial integrity, independence and unity. Unless, of course, Mrs P.M. Derian believes that the activities of her "proteges" are contributing to Yugoslavia's internal and external stability.

We would perhaps even believe her if she did not introduce into the circle of her "proteges" also a representative of a terrorist emigre group whose declared goal is precisely to break up Yugoslavia. Since we have not heard that the State Department has recently changed its categorical opposition to terrorism of all types and colors, we are compelled to note that the protective attitude of madam assistant secretary of state toward the anti-Yugoslav terrorists most sharply contradicts the policy of her institution and, naturally, also the statements by the highest American representatives, including President Carter himself, according to which the activity of the extremist anti-Yugoslav emigre groups is contrary to the U.S. interest in preserving Yugoslavia's independence, integrity and unity.

If all these views of President Carter and his associates still stand, it is logical to ask on behalf of which administration Mrs. P.M. Derian has compiled and delivered her "report" on Yugoslavia. On behalf of some past or perhaps some future administration?

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH WALDHEIM, FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UN

Meeting With Waldheim

LD021022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation to the 35th U.N. General Assembly session, met yesterday evening with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Vrhovec and Waldheim discussed questions on the agenda of the session placing particular emphasis on the current crisis in international relations and hot-beds of crises in the world, and the role of the United Nations in their treatment and settlement.

Vrhovec and Waldheim also referred to the prospects for launching global negotiations and other topical questions from international relations.

Other Meetings

LD021028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Continuing intensive diplomatic contacts at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec met with foreign ministers of another eight countries, during which a mutually useful exchange of views was carried out.

During the talks between the Yugoslav foreign secretary and foreign ministers of Algeria, Tanzania, Peru, Guyana, Democratic Kampuchea and Nepal, particular attention was devoted to the activity of the non-aligned at this session and especially to the preparations for the non-aligned ministerial conference in New Delhi.

Vrhovec discussed with his Tanzanian colleague Mkapa the situation in Africa, with Peruvian Foreign Minister Arias-Stella the situation in Latin America and with the vice-premier of Democratic Kampuchea the roads for overcoming of crisis in Southeastern Asia.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary and Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi discussed promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and Nepal. Development of relations and mutual contacts were discussed during the meeting between Josip Vrhovec and Willibald Pahr while questions of bilateral character were the subject in the talk between Vrhovec and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov.

The preparations for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Madrid meeting were particularly discussed during the meetings between the Yugoslav foreign secretary and foreign ministers of Austria, Finland and Bulgaria.

In this context, during the meetings Vrhovec-Vayrynen and Vrhovec-Pahr, views were exchanged on the activity of the non-aligned and neutral countries at the forthcoming Madrid meeting.

DJURANOVIC TALKS WITH BANGLADESH PREMIER AZIZUR RAHMAN

LD011516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today met Shah Azizur Rahman, the prime minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is in Belgrade as the head of his country's delegation at the 21st UNESCO General Conference session. In a long cordial and friendly conversation they held a thorough exchange of views about questions which are of interest for the further promotion and expansion of cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries on the bilateral plane and on the broader international plane. It was noted with pleasure that overall Yugoslav-Bangladesh cooperation is developing very well in all areas to mutual advantage and with numerous contacts between the representatives of the two countries at all levels. The two premiers particularly stressed their readiness to continue such useful cooperation in order to further strengthen friendly relations and for even better mutual understanding and knowledge of the opportunities for its expansion.

In discussing the state of economic relations between the two countries, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the Bangladesh prime minister expressed their conviction and readiness to make mutual efforts to see whether there are any further concrete projects and cooperation opportunities within the framework of the 5-year development plans for the two countries so that economic relations can be further enriched and promoted. These questions will be given special attention at the next session of the interstate mixed committee for economic, and scientific and technical cooperation.

Within the ambit of the exchange of views on international questions the two premiers expressed their serious concern over the deteriorating international situation and stressed the need to respect the principles of active peaceful coexistence and settlement of existing conflicts by peaceful means and through negotiation. Particular attention was paid to the situation in the nonaligned movement and to the further activity of nonaligned countries so as to preserve peace and security in the world and establish equitable political and economic relations on the basis of joint efforts to carry out and implement the objectives and the original principles of the nonaligned movement. It was noted with concern that no progress was made at the special UN General Assembly session devoted to development problems and to the beginning of the global negotiations between the industrially developed and the developing countries. The hope was expressed that during the UN General Assembly regular session the developed countries would show political readiness for a start to be made on global negotiations and on the solution of essential questions of development, bearing in mind the particularly difficult position of the developing countries and the current unfavorable economic situation in the world.

Premiers Veselin Djuranovic and Azizur Rahman noted with pleasure the identity of the views of the two countries on major international questions, which represents a solid basis for the further development of cooperation with a view to making a contribution to the solution of the political and economic problems which are burdening the world today.

MIKULIC VISIT TO ADDIS ABABA ASSEMBLY, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION REPORTED

AU011828 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 80 p 7

[Summary] Addis Ababa--"Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited the Addis Ababa City Assembly, the Ministry of Education and the (Jekatit) 66 Political School."

During his visit to the City Assembly Mikulic was informed on the work and organization of the city administration and the local communities, and at the Ministry of Education he was informed in detail about the current broad literacy campaign in Ethiopia. The ministry's officials also told him that since the revolution the Ethiopian authorities have devoted the greatest attention to the elementary school education of children. "The widest enlightenment of the population is one of the revolutionary measures of the Ethiopian socialist authorities and the results achieved so far in this respect are more than encouraging."

MIJATOVIC CONGRATULATES YAR PRESIDENT SALIH

AU020939 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the State Council of the YAR, a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf with cordial congratulations and best wishes for happiness and prosperity of the people of the YAR.

MARINC RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

LD021032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held talks in Belgrade with Dr Sulayman Qaddah, member of the Regional Command of the Syrian Ba'th Party, who is in our country on a short working visit. During a friendly conversation, they discussed cooperation between the two parties and countries and assessed it as positive. They also discussed topical questions of international relations.

DRAGOSAVAC HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPANESE COMMUNIST

LD011818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Akira Kudo, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP] and chairman of the Commission for economic Policy of the JCP Central Committee. They exchanged views on the situation and trends in the workers' and progressive movement in the world, as well as about some topical international questions. Cooperation between the LCY and the JCP was also discussed.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS MEETING OF FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LD012248 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG)--According to an announcement by the Federal Secretariat of Information, the Federal Executive Council today held a meeting under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic. It discussed the basic questions connected with the determination of the economic policy for 1981 on the basis of material prepared by the Federal Institute for Social Planning. The Federal Executive Council decided to forward this material to the SFRY Assembly, the republican and provincial executive councils, the Trade Union Confederation's Council, the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy in order to enable the Federal Executive Council, after wide consultations, to adopt positions on the basic questions connected with the preparation of the draft resolution on the socioeconomic policy for next year.

The debate on this material will be carried out at tomorrow's meeting of the coordination commission of the Federal Executive Council with the participation of the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils.

BAKARIC RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL, BEING NURSED AT HOME

LD011830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 1 Oct 80

["Medical Bulletin on Bakaric"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, 1 Oct (TANJUG)--Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, was discharged from the internal section of the military hospital in Zagreb on Monday, 29 September this year, and is now being nursed and treated at home.

[Signed] The Council of Doctors

MIJATOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION 1 OCT

LD011526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. Cvijetin Mijatovic, Presidency president, was in the chair.

The top officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

The Presidency discussed and approved a report on the forthcoming official friendly visit to Yugoslavia by President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou.

The session also discussed and approved the report on the forthcoming official and friendly visit to the DPRK by member of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic.

The Presidency was briefed on a report on some problems of standardization-typification a and on the Federal Executive Council decisions concerning the measures which it will take to resolve them.

Some other questions on the constitutional sphere of the Presidency were also discussed at the session.

PRESIDENCY ADOPTS POSITIONS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU011559 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--During the past few months, the SFRY Presidency has discussed on several occasions the economic trends and problems in implementing the policy of economic stabilization, as well as the obligations of the organs of the sociopolitical communities in implementing the adopted policy.

Positively assessing the results achieved in increasing exports, slowing down the growth of expenditures, and establishing more favorable relations in the distribution of income and the increasingly greater orientation of the organizations of associated labor toward a consistent implementation of other policy tasks on economic stabilization, the Presidency also noted serious weeknesses in the implementation of this policy. In this connection, the Presidency adopted the following position:

Market

One of the key aims and conditions of economic stabilization is the further development of socialist self-managing relations and the assertion of the institutions of the self-managing system. All economic policy measures must proceed from this fact.

The creation of conditions for a stronger activity of the market as a basic yardstick and means of a socially justified production and distribution of income is of a vital importance for the further development of self-management, and for implementing the policy of economic stabilization. These conditions are for implementing the rights and obligations of workers in the basic organizations of associated labor, for a linkage and integration of associated labor on a unified Yugoslav market and for overcoming the territorial isolation of economic trends. The affirmation of economic criteria and market laws in the country and in relations with foreign countries, should lead to a reduction of administrative interventionism in the economy, to the removal of all forms of irresponsibility in business operation and in business risk, and to the strengthening of economic coercion and income motivations for more effective business operations. Thus it would lead to a strengthened position of the dinar as the national currency. It is necessary to create all the necessary conditions so that the basic organizations of associated labor organize primary distribution and set prices according to the adopted criteria and market conditions. It is necessary to accelerate preparations for implementing the law on prices at the beginning of next year.

Standard of Living

A restraint of inflation and instability in the economy is one of the basic conditions for strengthening the economic criteria of business operations and for reducing administrative interventionism in the economy. The very unfavorable economic and social consequences of high inflation call for even more resolute activity on removing its cause. It is necessary to energetically oppose attempts aimed at transferring difficulties in business operations, the problems of investments without backing and the high, socially unjustified costs of operation to the prices of goods and services.

The achieved level of the working people's standard of living can be preserved and its stable growth can be achieved solely by a constant increase in income on the basis of increasingly greater productivity of labor, more effective business operations and by a consistent application of distribution according to work. For this reason the efforts to prevent a further drop in the real personal incomes and a deterioration in the standard of living depend primarily on a strengthening of income possibilities and a consistent implementation of economic stabilization.

All social factors are obliged to work out as soon as possible a specific program of social policy measures which should be taken with the aim to preserve the real standard of living, particularly of the working people and citizens with the lowest income who are most seriously affected by a high rate of increases in prices. It is necessary to ensue a coordinated activity of the republics and autonomous provinces, communes and organizations of associated labor in the field of social security and the standard of living. At the same time it is necessary to wage a more resolute struggle against inactivity, waste, irresponsibility and lack of discipline.

In the period that is immediately before us, the working people in the organizations of associated labor and all state and social organs and organizations must pay primary attention to an improvement in the economy's supply of goods. Thus, a perceptible drop in production which would necessarily be accompanied by disturbances in social and political relations, the difficulties in supplying the market with the basic food products and the most important consumer goods, and the problems in realizing the planned growth of exports will be prevented. Subjective weaknesses in this field can be overcome only if their protagonists bear full moral, material and criminal responsibility.

The Federal Executive Council and organs of all sociopolitical communities must determine the balance sheets of needs and possibilities for supplying the economy and the population with the basic raw materials and consumer goods. In accordance with their competence, they must take effective measures so that supplies are stable and regular. It is necessary to ensure that, in addition to the export economy, the priority in supply from imports should be given to that production which satisfies the basic needs of the economy and people and which will replace the need for imports.

The income linkage among producers in mutually determining and realizing their common interests in earning and controlling income and by assumping business risks, is a vital condition for ensuring on a more lasting basis an undisturbed supply to the economy and stable trends of reproduction. It is necessary to create conditions for the organized producers to influence as directly as possible regular supply.

The achieved level of a slower growth of consumption is insufficient to reduce strained relations in distribution and to achieve more balanced supply and demand. Excessive investments remains the field in which the policy of economic stabilization is being undermined in the most drastic manner possible. Investments without proper financial backing and the use of funds, foreign exchange and credits indispensable to the economy's current operatons, for investments, cannot be tolerated any longer. The responsible organs must immediately halt the construction of those projects which do not have proper financial backing. All sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities are obliged to reduce their expenditures without delay to the frameworks laid down by resolution, and to coordinate the levels of taxes and contributions within those frameworks. The National Bank of Yugoslavia must immediately ensure that the issue of money, credits and investments be reduced to within the adopted frameworks.

The implementation of the agreed projection of Yugoslavia's balance of payments and the balance of foreign exchange is the priority task of all responsible social factors. It is necessary to support more effectively the competitive capability of the organizations of associated labor in the economy by increasing productivity of labor and by a better organized activity on foreign markets. It is urgently necessary to reduce imports, particularly the imports of equipment, to within the frameworks adopted by the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces. It is also necessary to take the restrictive measures laid down by law so as to prevent the undermining of Yugoslavia's projected balance of payments and foreign exchange balance. The Presidency particularly points to the need for a more rapid development of our own technology, to free the economy's dependence on the imports of that technology which does not serve a more effective development of the country's productive forces and the strengthening of its competitive capability, as well as to free it from excessive expenditures based on using foreign capital.

The Federal Executive Council, in cooperation with the republics and autonomous provinces and self-managing interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, will also accelerate the adoption of the necessary measures and activities for a consistent implementation of solutions pertaining to the system, with the aim of strengthening the rights and responsibilities of the organizations of associated labor in the field of economic relations with foreign countries. It is indispensable to ensure as soon as possible the functioning of the foreign exchange market.

It is necessary to accelerate preparations for adopting the medium-term development plans for the period from 1981-1985 on the foundations of the system of social planning.

Planning

All development plans must be based on the income of the organizations of associated labor, and on the real possibilities for financing the general social and common needs, which must be determined on the basis of the balance of earning and spending of funds available for expenditures. It is indispensable to ensure that the new medium-term plan should be a specific program of struggle for economic stabilization which will determine the basic priorities of the economic policy within the framework of actually available domestic and foreign funds, with which all planers must coordinate all their their expenditures and tasks for development. The accords on the foundations of the plan must ensure that the rights and obligations of all participants are more specifically assumed. In this connection, the criteria for the success of development must be the overall effect of operations and the quality of development, as well as the results achieved in implementing the goals of joint development policy, the increase in productivity of labor, the reproductive and competitive capability of the economy, the removal of structural disproportions and a more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped regions; and not high rates of growth of production, investments and employment which do not serve the realization of these goals.

The Federal Executive Council, in cooperation with the republics and provinces, will speed up work on adopting, or rather perfecting the economic regulations and operative economic measures by which obstacles will be removed. With these regulations and measures the conditions will be created for a more complete functioning of the substance of the solutions pertaining to the system based on the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, to establish the indespensable conditions for the further strengthening of self-managing socioeconomic relations, and for implementing the policy of economic stabilization in the next 5 year period.

TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM VIEWS PERSONAL INCOMES, PRICES

AU021047 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 80 p 3

[M. Dapcevic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Sep--Intensified problems in the present economic situation are burdening the working people. Some of these problems must be resolved within the shortest possible time. The trade unions must react to all such occurrences and must demand that the responsibility for these shortcomings is determined. They must also be more resolute in resolving these problems.

Today's session of the Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] (Miran Potrc presided) began with such remarks. The session discussed the tasks of the trade unions in implementing the policy of economic stabilization. Potrc was also the first to propose the CTUY's positions on future directions of action to solve the problems of economic stabilization, which were for the most part supported in the discussion.

Real personal incomes, Miran Potrc stressed, overall personal incomes must not drop any further because, according to our estimate, we have reached the limit of decline in material production for this year. This decline makes difficult the protection of the standard of living and social security of workers, and makes difficult a stimulative distribution of personal incomes and motivation of workers to realize the goals of the policy of economic stabilization.

Many participants in today's discussion stressed that personal incomes must be in accordance with production and productivity of labor, but that because of a disturbed redistribution and other deviations, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain them at such a low level. Members of the Presidium were energetically against abandoning the present agreements and accords on distribution of income which have resulted from the resolution on the socioeconomic development for this year. They remarked that the further drop in real personal incomes must be halted by primarily stopping the increase in prices. Proposals were also made that no limits should be imposed on those personal incomes which are a result of work, and that a selective approach be adopted toward personal incomes.

At the meeting, a number of problems were raised in connection with prices. Attention was drawn to the fact that prices are dizzyingly increasing and that no actual program of their increase to the end of the year exists. Prices are fixed in some cases freely, in other cases on the level of the sociopolitical communities. This creates insecurity and thus nobody knows what price should be fixed and why.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON AID TO KOSOVO

LD012006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1734 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG)--The representatives of republican and provincial assemblies today signed an agreement accepting obligations concerning faster economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The signatories accepted the obligation to encourage the construction of economic projects in Kosovo by associating work and resources [words indistinct] at least one project in this province. The selection of projects will be carried out by the organizations of associated labor with direct involvement of associating, in cooperation with the Chambers of Economy. The aim of these projects will be to enable faster development of Kosovo. Their construction should be carried out as quickly as possible and raw materials for them should be ensured from domestic sources.

The signatories of this agreement will propose to the competent federal organs to ensure the most favorable conditions for the construction of these projects, especially regarding imports of the necessary equipment.

The agreement obliges all signatories to undertake within 1 month concrete measures to stimulate the associating of work and resources, while the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will make possible the implementation of the set aims.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES STABILIZATION

AU011912 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Marjan Marinic and Fehmija Nikocevic report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 25 Sep--The 11th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina was held in Sarajevo today. It discussed the tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the stabilization policy. The introductory report at the session was submitted by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who pointed out that the problems in the economic field and in the field of development of the self-managing economic system have become the basic potential hotbeds which aggravate to a certain extent and may further aggravate the otherwise good political situation and the feelings of the working people and citizens. [paragraph continues]

Omissions and negative occurrances in the economic field of social life have become a subject of lively interest and political activities of antiself-managing and antisocialist forces of all ideological and political persuasions, and in essence a factor of their calculations, political actions and their rallying in the struggle against internal unity in Yugoslavia, socialist self-management and the nonaligned and independent position of our country.

Difficulties Are Not Exclusively Objective

We are also encountering reaction by well-meaning working people and citizens to some occurrances. We may not like its form or its content, but in its essence it is not anti-self-managing and antisocialist. The working man in his attitude to supply problems--which have appeared in such a sharp form for the first time in 25 years--knows that the difficulties are not exclusively objective in nature, but that they are also a consequence of numerous subjective shortcomings, localism, particularism and narrow and partial interests in the market. The situation demands that we begin to think about this more intensively as an immenent political problem rather than solely an isolated economic problem. We should not be diverted from such an approach, Nikola Stojanovic said, even by the fact that we have a relatively high rate of growth of industrial production, which in the last 8 months has reached 7.9 percent and ranks among the highest in Yugoslavia--although it has been falling rapidly in the past 2 months--or by the fact that we have positive processes in export and import flows, because of which over 64 percent of imports are covered by exports--much above the rate for the country--or that semiannual accounts show positive trends in allocating funds to expand and advance the material basis of associated labor (index 190), in allocating funds for personal incomes (index 126) and funds for financing public and communal expenditure (index 124). All this had led to continuation of the trend of increasing the share of the social product of the social economy from 71.1 to 73.4 percent.

Speaking about the activities of the League of Communists, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina pointed out that he was deeply convinced that had the League of Communists and all the subjective forces not waged an intensive struggle for implementation of stabilization, we would now be in a much more complicated situation. We must not allow the problems to accumulate and we cannot allow a leisurely and indefinite attitude toward occurrences, especially those of a subjective nature.

The specific situation demands that the League of Communists should be more resolute, better organized and more efficient. It would be wrong not to say that there is much resistance manifested in various fields and in various ways, which is not mere ignorance but objectively indicates opposition to the struggle for stabilization and to the struggle for the further development of self-management.

Further in his speech, Nikola Stojanovic spoke about several topical problems of socio-economic development. One of the exceptionally big problems which we, as the Yugosolav society in general, are facing is that the economic situation of certain groups of producers is now worse and more grave than it was at the moment when price ceilings were imposed. This brings the workers class in practice to very different economic positions regardless of the results of work and the productivity of labor and it causes very complicated economic and social problems.

In the field of primary distribution the state still dictates relations in the exchange of associated labor. Because of such a situation production as well as exchange are not subjected to economic criteria. Because of this fact, the intensity of the struggle of the workers class and the working people to earn income are also not subjected to them, and the application of true principles of distribution according to the results of work is not present or possible under such conditions.

A special problem is the resistance offered in the field of investment policy. Even now, despite all efforts made, drastic occurrences appear which show that certain technocratic structures have not accepted the policy of stabilization and the starting position of the League of Communists that the field of investments constitutes the most significant field of battle for stabilization. It emerges in every analysis of the investment policy. It is also confirmed by the attitude toward cost overruns, the reduction of the volume of investment and the structure of investment.

The closing of communities accompanied by a number of ancillary occurrences and other forms of manifestation of the violation of the unity of the Yugoslav market is pronouncedly present. Sometimes work organizations from other republics are criticized and they criticize ours, but in fact behavior that does not conform with the norms of a unified market is present all over the Yugoslav market area, including Bosnia-Hercegovina. We criticize others for demanding foreign exchange for their goods, but our work organizations do the same.

The basic cause of the present situation in implementing the stabilization policy, accoridng to Nikola Stojanovic, lies in the lagging development of the self-managing economic system, the primary question is the degree to which we ensure the strengthening of the power of the workers class, the working people and citizens in conformity with the constitution and the associated labor law and the speed with which we do it.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU011937 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 80 p 6

[S. Paskovski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 29 Sep--At today's joint session of all chambers of the Macedonian Assembly, Blagoj Popov, president of the Macedonian Executive Council, positively assessed the 2-year work of the Republican Executive Council.

The president of the Macedonian Executive Council particularly dwelt on problems of the current economic situation and economic stabilization, stressing that the efforts in these fields of our development are a lasting task and a great obligation of all factors of operations. In his view, the results achieved have quite definitely confirmed the action force of self-managers--that the working people have mastered reproduction trends. During the past 2 years, a high level of average annual growth of social product of some 8 percent was achieved. This growth has been achieved due to the increased production and services in all economic activities.

However, this year the situation has greatly changed. The implementation of economic stabilization and problems existing in domestic trade led to an amendment of the resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan this year. It is assumed that growth will be realized at a reduced dynamic--a rate of about 5 percent. Industrial production, as the backbone of the republic's overall development, continues to increase at an average rate of 9.1 percent achieved in the past 2 years. In the first 8 months of this year, the rate of increase in production amounts to barely 3.2 percent, which is the consequence primarily of a deteriorated balance of payments in the country and the republic.

Blagoj Popov stressed that special attention was paid to foreign policy and to relations with foreign countries. He added that thus an appropriate contribution was made to determining and implementing the country's unified policy. [paragraph continues]

Special attention is being paid to the relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries bordering the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in which a numerically strong Macedonian minority lives. In view of the existence of the well-known unresolved problems with some of those countries, the Macedonian Executive Council, in cooperation with other republican organs and organizations, has made efforts to resolve the issues on a lasting and principled basis, while making efforts to constantly promote in an undisturbed manner the economic, cultural, educational, scientific-technical and other kinds of cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece.

Popov stressed that great attention was devoted to all-people's defense and to social self-protection, which, in the present state of organization and preparedness, represent a real force in the system of all-people's defense.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES EQUALITY OF LANGUAGES, ALPHABETS

AU301932 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 80 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Sep--At their session today delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly heard and adopted an introductory report by Kurtes Salihu, president of the Kosovo Constitutional Court, on the normative activities of sociopolitical communities and self-managing organizations and communities in implementing the principle of the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the equality of languages and alphabets of Kosovo nationalities. As was noted at the session, increasingly highly developed self-managing and socioeconomic relations inevitably require a normative elaboration of that principle, which, as in the case of all the other constitutional principle, has not been achieved.

"Proceeding from this basis," Kurtes Salihu said in his introductory report, "the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo places the nationality element within the competence of the province as an autonomous socialist democratic sociopolitical and self-managing community of working people and citizens and equal peoples and nationalities. That has not been done for the sake of some kind of fashionable approach but instead because of the very importance of equality of nationalities, for socialist relations among nationalities and for unimpeded development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and our entire federal community. The equality of languages and alphabets, as one of the very important components of national equality, both in its national and its self-managing aspects, occupies a special place in this context.

Successful realization of the equality of languages and alphabets is a prerequisite for the successful participation of all peoples and nationalities in all currents of self-managing life at all levels and in all mechanisms and cells of life and work for working people and citizens.

The queston has not been placed on the assembly's agenda accidentally. Monitoring implementation of the constitutional principles concerning equality of languages and alphabets of peoples and nationalities in Kosovo, the Kosovo Constitutional Court has discovered certain inconsistencies in the normative regulating of matters concerning these principles in the sociopolitical, self-managing and work organizations and has determined that practice and everyday life have advanced far beyond the normative regulations.

For this reason the delegates adopted a proposal to supplement the legal provisions concerning this principal wherever possible. They also endorsed a proposal to speed up activity aimed at supplementing and enriching the provisions of communal statutes and of self-managing acts of self-managing organizations and communities regulating the equal use of languages and alphabets of peoples and nationalities in Kosovo. That action is particularly necessary in those self-managing organizations and communities that have done nothing in this respect so far and have thereby jeopardized the implementation of this constitutional principle.

BRIEFS

EFTA COMMITTEE SESSION--The mixed SFRY-EFTA committee yesterday opened its third session at the Hotel Maestral in Milocer. Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee, heads the Yugoslav delegation at the session, and the EFTA delegation is headed by Bugalho, Portugal's ambassador to Switzerland. The committee is discussing the projected development of the economies of the SFRY and the EFTA countries. The value of commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the EFTA countries in the first 7 months of this year totaled $927.7 million. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 80 p 6 AU] The session of the SFRY-EFTA mixed committee, which ended in Milocer on 25 September, took practical steps to expand trade exchange between EFTA countries and Yugoslavia and to encourage closer links between Yugoslav self-managing organizations and enterprises of EFTA countries. Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Coordinating Economic Cooperation between the SFRY, the EEC and EFTA, president at the session. All EFTA member countries were represented at the ambassadorial level at the session. It was decided to set up two groups of experts: The first group will draft a model of agreement on industrial cooperation and the second group will study trade exchange between the EFTA countries and Yugoslavia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 80 p 6 AU]